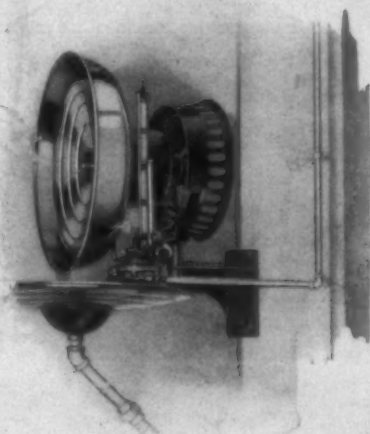


SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 32

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1927

NUMBER 17



First Aid To Production

It takes a whole lot of humidity to keep the spinning going good on dry, hot days.

It takes a whole lot of humidity to keep kinky filling and broken warps out of the weaving when summer weather sets in.

Bahnsen Humidifiers meet the first essentials of humidifying efficiency in that they actually distribute the required amount of moisture evenly and thoroughly throughout the room—leaving no dry spots.

Bahnsen Humidifiers are the logical choice of manufacturers who wish to keep production up to standard,—in quality and quantity,—through the summer months

The Bahnsen Company

Humidification Engineers

Winston-Salem, N. C.

New York Office: 93 Worth Street

Incorporated 1911
CHARLOTTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
 Charlotte, N. C.

Cylinders

Doffers

Strippers

Burnishers

Top Flats

Reclothed



Reeds

Slasher Combs

Hand Cards

Lickerins

Rewound

Top Flat

Chains

MANUFACTURERS OF
CARD CLOTHING And REEDS

PHONES 2781-2782

Starch



and these Stars have a meaning

—They signify the different grades in which Thin Boiling Eagle Starch is offered to the Textile Industry.

Being the pioneers in the manufacture of Thin Boiling Starches, we are gratified at the widespread recognition they have received.

Be sure to select the grade best suited to your work. Our knowledge and experience are at your service.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING COMPANY

17 Battery Place

New York City

Selling Representatives:

Corn Products Sales Co.
 47 Farnsworth Street
 Boston, Mass.

Corn Products Sales Co.
 Woodside Building
 Greenville, S. C.

Starch



FIG. 27

LANE

Patent Steel Frame

Canvas Mill Trucks

Its outstanding features are Strength, Durability, Economy and satisfactory service through a long term of years.

All due to proper designing and combining of the Lane standard of raw materials.

W. P. Lane & Brothers

Originators and Manufacturers of
 Canvas Baskets for 25 years

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

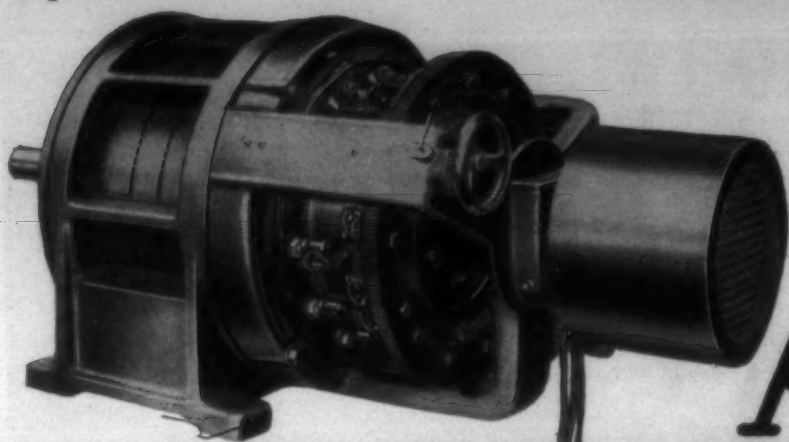


That the first machines built by Terrell many years ago are yet being profitably operated by textile mills, is proof of two things . . .

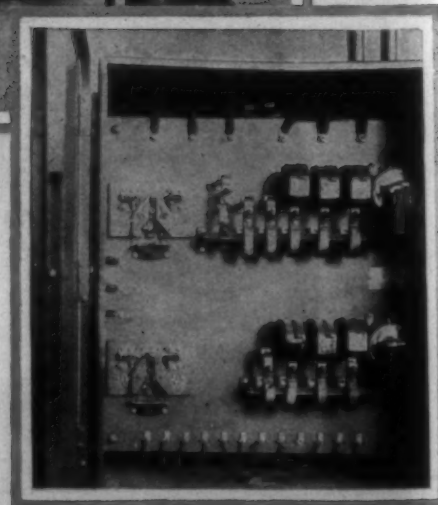
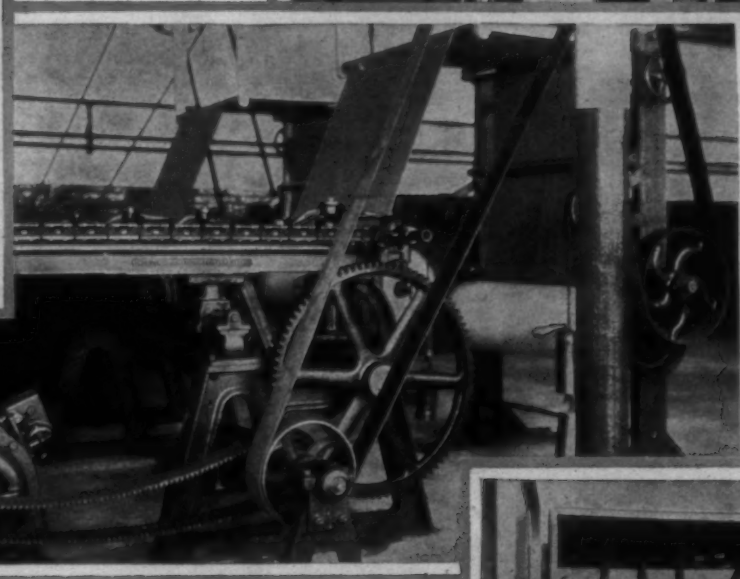
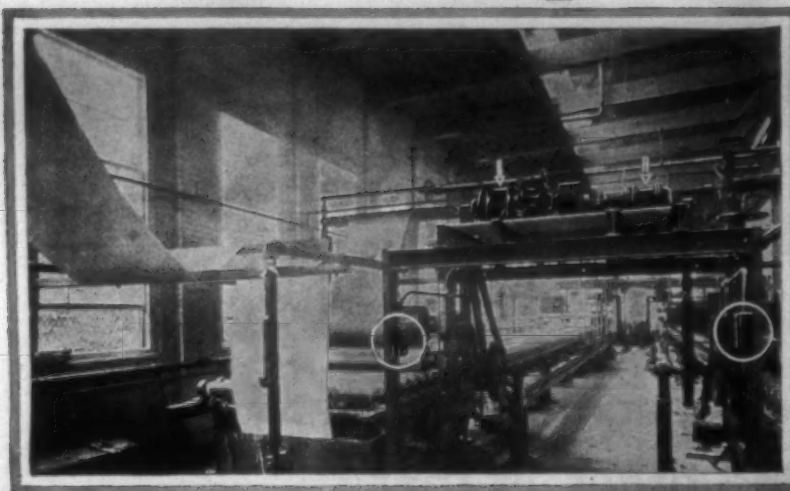
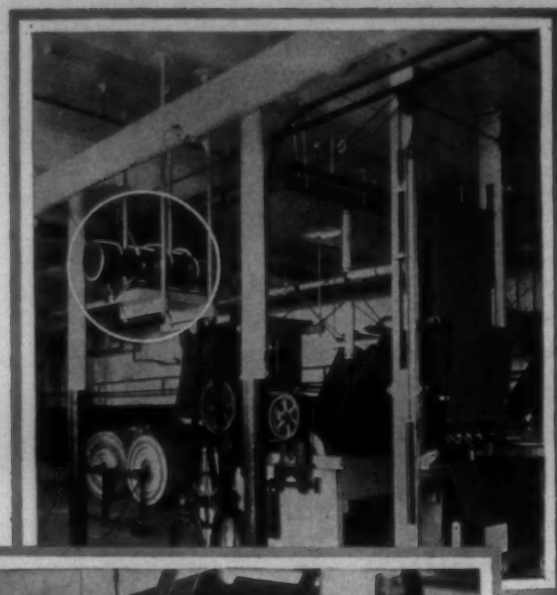
One is that Terrell machines are built to endure. The other is that they continue to fulfill a definite service in a satisfactory manner. Correct performance and design can always be associated with the name, Terrell.

The **TERRELL MACHINE CO. Inc.**
Mfrs. Termaco, Utsman, Type K, Etc. Machines
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

General Supply Co. Danielson, Conn.
N.Y. and N.E. Representative.



AC



When you specify G-E Motorized Power, G-E textile mill specialists study your electric drive problem, recommend the form of drive best suited, select the proper motor or motors from the extensive G-E line, select the necessary control equipment, and then see that the installation is satisfactorily made and serviced. This complete service is readily available at your nearest G-E office.



Motorized Power
—fitted to every need

GENERAL

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

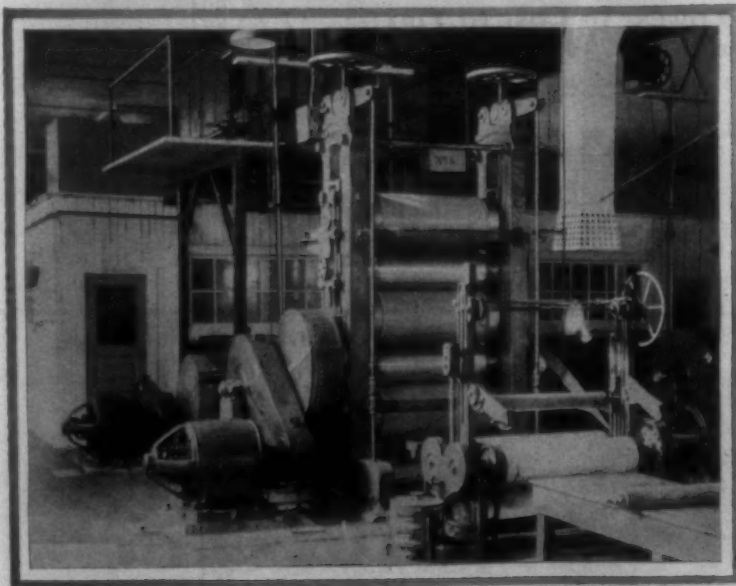
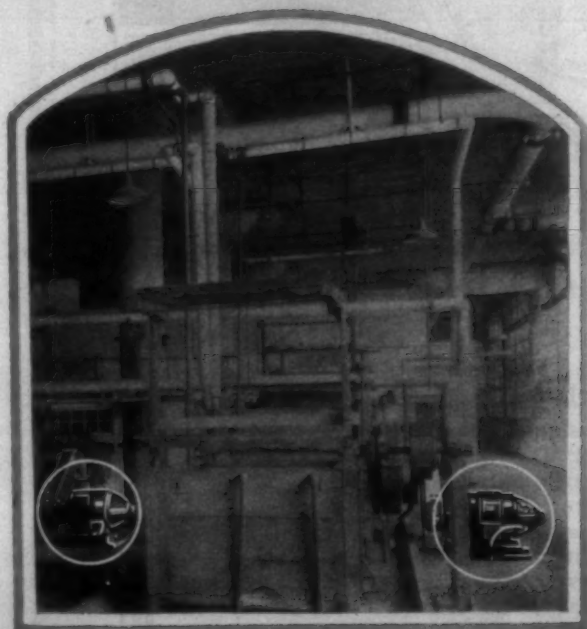
Tandem Drive of the Finishing Range

G-E Motorized Power, through *tandem drive*—two or more motors—permits placing the machines in the most convenient and efficient position—for the motor is directly applied to each machine, in contrast to the cumbersome arrangement of mechanical devices.

G-E equipments for tandem driving of finishing machines are easily and satisfactorily synchronized by means of the compensating gate. Automatic control of the group, or each unit, is obtained by push-button stations placed convenient to the operator.

General Electric adjustable speed a-c. or d-c. equipments permit the operation of your finishing machinery on the same circuit as your mill—whether it be alternating-current or direct-current. Both a-c. and d-c. equipments have similar characteristics for the ideal drive of finishing machines—and produce the simple, convenient, economical form of motor and control application.

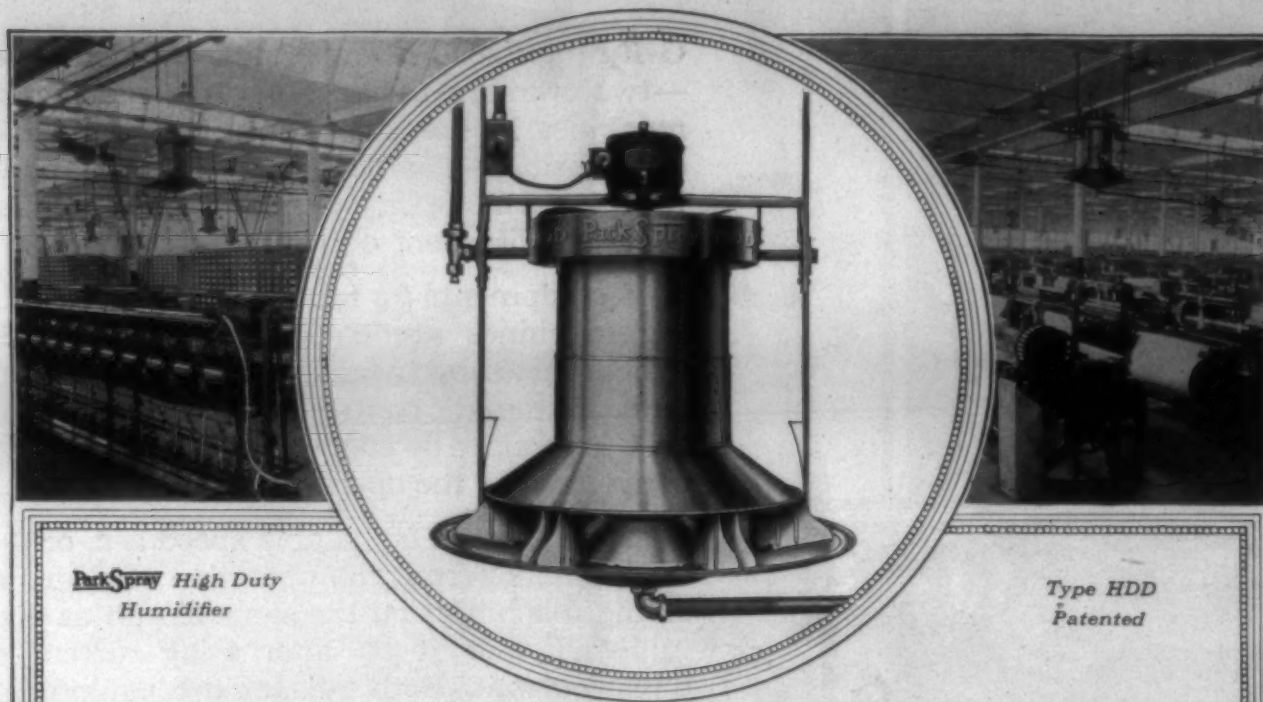
The new G-E Type BTA alternating-current polyphase motor provides adjustable speed with shunt characteristics. This makes it unnecessary to install a motor-generator set and direct-current motors where alternating current is the primary source of power.



DC ELECTRIC

SALES OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

200-15



ParkSpray High Duty
Humidifier

Type HDD
Patented

The **ParkSpray** HDD Humidifier Costs less per gallon of water evaporated

It Ought to Cost More Because

It produces more and lasts longer.
It is made of indestructible brass, and copper; rugged riveted construction.
There are no soldered joints to give way.
Built to last for years and endure the vibrations set up by textile machinery.
Capacity holds up after years of hard use.
Unusual air handling capacity makes big evaporation.
Will outwear your textile machinery unless injured or abused.

But It Doesn't Cost More Because

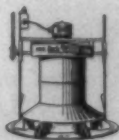
It wears so long. (Repairs are rarely necessary except from accident.)
Nozzle and strainer replacements are low in price and easily installed. No other parts are subject to wear.
It is sturdy, get-at-able, easy to keep clean, simple in design and well made.

It is Worth More Because

The spray is not coarse, but of fine quality and doesn't settle down. It has a large area of distribution, minimizing the number of units to be cared for.
The motor assembly may be removed without disengaging a single bolt, nut or screw.
The casings are smooth; will not catch lint, and are easily removed.

It is Lowest in Cost to You Because

It does its work with few troubles and little attendance.
It delivers more gallons of water per dollar of initial investment, and subsequent upkeep than any we know.
It is always installed under ParkSpray methods of engineering, in which evaporation and air change are made to balance; no unbearable room temperatures. Rooms cooler.
Production is increased; your product improved.



Parks - Cramer Company
Engineers & Contractors
Industrial Piping and Air Conditioning
Fitchburg Boston Charlotte



Right Again.



The Complete Chain for Better Rayon Service

RAW
MATERIALS

RAYON
MFG.
PLANTS

SNIA-VISCOSA



PASSAIC
CONVERTING
PLANT

DISTRIBUTORS
NORTH, EAST
SOUTH, WEST

AMERICAN
CONSUMERS

AN unbroken chain from raw material to consumer. With every process, as well as the distribution under our direct supervision, we offer you a Rayon service as dependable as it is complete.

Single and converted

COMMERCIAL FIBRE Co. of America, Inc.

General Offices: 40 East 34th St., New York City

Converting Mills: Passaic, N. J.

TELEPHONE: ASHLAND 7171

REPRESENTATIVES:

T. E. Hatch Company, Inc., Boston, Mass.
John G. Motz, Philadelphia, Penn.
Wallace A. Parr, Los Angeles, Cal.

Cosby and Thomas, Charlotte, N. C. and Chattanooga, Tenn.
Commercial Trading Corporation, Ltd., Toronto, Can.
National Yarn and Processing Co., Chicago, Ill.

SNIA-VISCOSA FACTORIES:

ITALY: Torino

Cesano Maderno

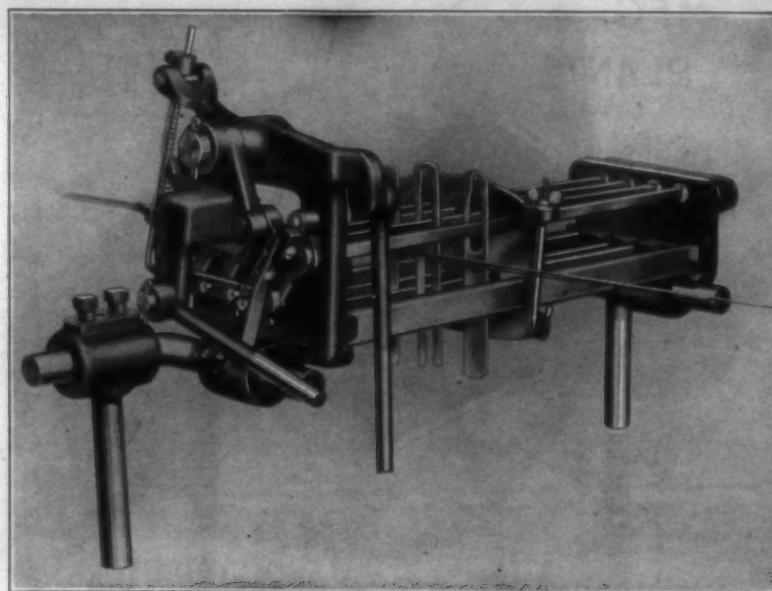
Pa'ia

Venaria Reale

POLAND: Tomaszow



Mechanical Warp Stop Motions



Nearly 15,000 sold during 1925

For:—

COTTON

SILK

WORSTED

RAYON

(Protected by patents)

(and other fabrics)

CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS

WORCESTER, MASS.

PROVIDENCE, R.I. PHILADELPHIA, PA. ALLENTOWN, PA. PATERSON, N.J.

S. B. Alexander, Southern Manager, Charlotte, N. C.

Cotton Fly is a Menace

London Daily Express,
Friday, April 8, 1927.

COTTON WORKERS' PERILS

DEPUTATION TO THE
HOME OFFICE

CARD ROOM DUST

STRIKING examples of the perils which cotton workers have to face were laid before the Chief Inspector of Factories, Sir Gerald Bellhouse, at the Home Office yesterday afternoon, when an important deputation of thirty representatives of cotton mill owners and operatives waited on him.

The discussion centered round the ills caused by the dust in card rooms of cotton mills.

TWENTY YEARS' PROBLEM

"For a long time past masters and operatives have been combining in an endeavour to surmount the ills of cotton dust," he said. "It has been a big problem in the cotton industry for the last twenty years. The dust resulting from the carding of raw cotton has in some cases a most harmful effect upon the workmen engaged in card rooms. Diseases resultant from it are very prevalent, and naturally employers and workmen alike are anxious to find some remedy.

"In many mills, extensive and costly up-to-date appliances have been fitted, but in most cases we find that the operatives are still dissatisfied.

"We want to solicit the Home Secretary's help and place the facts of the situation before him, in the hope that the Government will be able to give us some help towards its solution.

"Sir Gerald Bellhouse listened appreciatively to our case and said that the matter would receive his attention."

Protect Your Operators in Card and Picker Room!

THAT floating lint, dust and dirt form a health menace in the cotton mill is proven by authentic figures showing a high yearly mortality from resulting pulmonary and respiratory diseases.

It can and should be checked.

In the system we have devised for oil spraying Cotton—the Breton Minerol Process—it has been conclusively shown that "fly" and dirt can easily be prevented.

—also production of yarn per 100 lbs. of Cotton processed, is increased to yield profits approximating 25c per spindle per year.

**BRETON
MINEROL
PROCESS**

PATENTED

[[Clean the Air and
Increase Profits]]

BORNE SCRYMSEY COMPANY

17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK

THE NEWPORT COLORS

*Vat
Dyes*

Why not the Best?

You need have no fear of the increasing
demand for faster colors.

We have the dyes you need and
the technical service to go with them.



NEWPORT CHEMICAL WORKS, Inc.

PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY

BRANCH OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES

Boston, Mass.
68 Devonshire St.
Providence, R. I.
32 Custom House St.

Canada
180 St. James St., Montreal, P. Q.

Philadelphia, Pa.
Kensington and Lehigh Ave.
Greensboro, N. C.
240½ East Market St.

Chicago, Ill.
136 West Lake St.
Greenville, S. C.
Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
Mexico
Av. Isabel La Catolica 64, Mexico City, D. F.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 18 WEST FOURTH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MARCH 3, 1897.

VOL. 32

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1927

NUMBER 17

Meeting of Southern Textile Association

The Annual Meeting of the Southern Textile Association was called to order at 10 A. M. on the 17th day of June, 1927, at Kenilworth Inn at Asheville, N. C., by the President, W. H. Gibson, Jr., Manager and Superintendent of Aileen Mills, Biscoe, North Carolina.

PRESIDENT GIBSON: Gentlemen, I take pleasure in calling to order the Annual Meeting of the Southern Textile Association.

We will all stand while we ask Mr. Sizemore to pronounce the Invocation.

INVOCATION

Our Heavenly Father, we thank Thee for this day and for this occasion. Be with us, O Lord, this morning, and guide and direct all the business affairs of this meeting, and grant that everything, that is said and done, may be in peace and harmony, and to the welfare of the business, in which we are engaged.

Bless all humanity this morning, O Lord, and all for whom we pray in this world over, and we ask Thee to remember those, who may be left at home. May they be kept in the hollow of Thy hand.

Be with us through the exercises of this day; guide and direct us through our future life; and save us in heaven at last we ask in Jesus Name. Amen.

PRESIDENT GIBSON: Gentlemen, my speech this morning is the first on the program, and I am reminded of a story that I heard some time back, when I think of my cigar here. There was an old fellow who went to a grocery store to buy something for the madam. When he got to the store he had forgotten what he went after. He told the merchant he couldn't think of what the madam had asked him to bring home. After pondering for a while he sat down, and the merchant gave him a cigar, and said, "Smoke this cigar, and perhaps you can remember what you came after." He lit the cigar, and after taking one or two puffs he said, "I have it; it was cabbage." (Applause). So if I use some phrases in here this morning which contain the power of suggestion, try to read between the lines because I have not written out everything here.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT GIBSON

Gentlemen and Members of the Southern Textile Association:

It affords me a great deal of pleasure to in a measure give an account of my year as president of your association. Through this association we have achieved some wonderful results during the year. We have had many major problems, but even though we have made wonderful strides during the year, there is still a tremendous amount of unfinished matters which will perhaps take many years to accomplish the desired results. This work has been done through the medium of the various divisions of the association such as the carders sectional division, headed by J. O. Corn, of Columbia, South Carolina, spinners sectional division headed by Carl R. Harris, of Inman, South Carolina, the weavers division headed by L. L. Brown, of Clifton, South Carolina, Master Mechanic's division headed by H. H. Iler, of Newberry, South Carolina, the Eastern North Carolina Division, headed by C. M. Black, and the Arkwrights, which is an outgrowth from the research foundation division. These various sections have done splendid work throughout the year, from which much good has been derived. For the past year we have had a combined Secretary, J. M. Gregg, both for the association and the Arkwrights, who also has done splendid work.

I do not want to prolong what I shall have to say this morning, but there are a few important matters of which I would like to touch upon for just a few minutes. I think that the South has come to realize that the textile industry is of a great importance to the South and it is being looked upon today with a great deal more consideration than ever before. Therefore the industry has grown to such a point as has brought about many questions of various kinds. I shall not try to cover them all in this brief review, but only touch on things that are most vital to this organization.

We talk many times in regard to machines and to their efficiency and to the methods of operating various machines, but the greatest machine that I think we have in the mills today is the human machine. If we have the men of character and energy, pep, get up, or back bone, or whatever you please to call it, as we might term it, that something in a man that makes him do things, then we can find the proper ways and means of getting the efficiency from the machines.

We have today the theoretical men or college men and the practical men who seem to feel that the college man is only educated for figures, whereas our college men feel that the practical man is more or less like the mule, he just knows how to work, that is all. To my mind both are wrong. If the college men will use the training which they have gotten in college and go to the mill with the determination to learn the practical side and go to work, he will make good. Same is true with the practical man, if he will take the experience which he has had and apply to that so-called book learning or if he will burn some of the midnight oil, he also can make good after all. What is the

answer to our problem. If we haven't a man to begin with then we can not expect to succeed, but the real man always shows up no matter he started from, as the old saying, it doesn't matter a darn where you started from, but it is where you get to that counts. One of the things that I would like to say for the benefit of the men who are coming out of college this year and particular the cloth designers, that is, to bear in mind that it is not always the most expensive pattern that makes the profit for the mill. Many designers in designing a piece of cloth do not take into consideration the cost, but try to display their skill of craftsmanship, regardless of cost. I would caution you to remember that the mill is in business to make a reasonable profit and a great deal is in the hands of the designer in laying the pattern to look as well as possible, but at the same time must take the cost into consideration.

Mills Coming South.

During the past year we had quite a number of mills and industries coming from the North to the South. This is all right in the eyes of an optimist, but I wish to throw out this warning that we should not become over-enthusiased on account of this movement from the North to the South, because after a radical change of any kind there is more or less of a reaction and if we do not mind, a good many of us are taking stock of buying old worn out machinery will soon find ourselves in the same position as Massachusetts is today.

Another matter which I would like to touch upon, as I have noticed for the past few years that we have a good many busybodies who pretend to know more about the mill and the mill people than they know themselves. We have people from all angles trying to interfere with the operation of the mills in the South, such as the labor organization, the childrens bureau, the old maids and men and women who have nothing else to do, and even preachers with idle time trying to dictate to the mills how they should be run. I have no particular recommendation as to how to meet every proposition as it arises, but I would think that a great deal more attention should be paid to these various activities which are being carried on against the mills. If the old maids, the law makers, the preachers and the labor organizations would put their efforts in another direction than to the Southern mills and the mill people I feel that much more good would be accomplished.

In conclusion I wish particularly to thank the textile journals for their interest in this association during the past year, and particularly the American Wool and Cotton Reporter, the Southern Textile Bulletin, Cotton and the Textile World Journal, for publishing the proceedings of the meeting and the many kind services which they have rendered to the association. Also I wish to thank the officers of the association, the committeemen and the chairmen of the sectional divisions. This has been an unusually interesting year to me as having been president of your textile association, and presiding over your meetings. It has given me a feeling of profound gratitude to you for bestowing upon me this particular honor, and I shall ever cherish the memory of this honor and I want you to feel that if I can be of service to you in any way in this association, that it shall be a pleasure to me to serve you in any way that is in my power.

Again, thanking you for your assistance and courtesy throughout the year, and wishing for you and the Southern Textile Association great success in the years to come.

PRESIDENT GIBSON: Now, before we proceed further I understand we have some announcements. Carl R. Harris has an announcement.

CARL R. HARRIS (Inman, S. C.): The only thing I have is that I think the President should have made this announcement. In the Board of Governors' meeting last night it was proposed that the President appoint a Committee on Ethics, and I think now that I have made this announcement, that it is up to the President to appoint that committee, or do whatever the Association sees fit.

PRESIDENT GIBSON: Gentlemen, you have heard the announcement of Mr. Harris. Has anybody anything to say on it?

J. A. CHAPMAN (Inman, S. C.): Should that not be brought up at the business meeting tomorrow?

PRESIDENT GIBSON: Do you make it as a motion, to have it go over until tomorrow?

J. A. CHAPMAN (Inman, S. C.): Yes, or, if you want to go into the business now, I move that the President appoint that committee and get it through with.

This motion was seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT GIBSON: I will appoint as that committee Oliver G. Murphy, Marshall Dilling and J. A. Chapman.

MARSHALL DILLING (Gastonia, N. C.): May I make an announcement? We had hoped to have a meeting of the Research Committee of the Arkwrights, but I was unable to get here in time. I would like to ask the members of the Research Committee to meet me at the time of the adjournment

of this session, and we will decide at that time upon the time and place for our meeting.

PRESIDENT GIBSON: Any other announcements?

W. W. MOORE (Charlotte, N. C.): Gentlemen, the Association decided to have a golf tournament, whether it rained or not, and your committee composed of Fred Crowell, of Greenville, S. C., Sam Rakestraw, of Athens, Ga., and myself got ready for that, and here is a little hardware (referring to the cups) that you can all take a crack at. Over at Winston-Salem at the Cotton Manufacturers meeting there were 18 prizes. Seventeen played all the way through, and everybody got a prize. Those of you afraid of rain, if you do not play, will probably leave a prize for everyone here. (Laughter). We have here a team cup for four players representing each State. The lowest total will have a cup, and there are two larger cups; the large cup here for the low gross, which means the lowest score as played. This is for the low net, which is the lowest score with the handicap played. This is the second low net and the second low gross.

Clemson College, S. C.,
Box 237
June 15, 1927.

To: Mr. F. Gordon Cobb:

Will you please announce at your meeting that the conference for mill managers and superintendents to have been held at Clemson College on June 23 has been postponed. As you recall, Dr. Sikes wrote you regarding this matter.

Thanking you for your courtesy in this matter, I am

Very truly yours,

H. H. WILLIS,

Cotton Technologist,

United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

PRESIDENT GIBSON: The next we have on our program is the reports from the Chairmen of Sectional Divisions. The first is report from the Carders' Section, by J. O. Corn, of Columbia, South Carolina.

REPORT OF CARDERS' SECTIONAL MEETING

By J. O. Corn, Chairman.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Did you ever see a spinner who judged the quality of the work from the card room by the amount of roving the carder was able to get ahead? Did you ever see a weaver who would judge the quality of the yarn made in the spinning by the number of beams the spinner was able to pile behind his slashers?



J. O. CORN.

None of you I am sure do judge so today but on the other hand there has been just criticisms because a little roving did accumulate or more yarn than common was being made because some one was thinking of only one department, but it has been my purpose in planning for the Carders' Sectional Meeting lines of discussion which while practice only in the carding the actual results would show either in the quality of the finished product or the cost of the same.

Have you not had in mind the thought of some time visiting another plant which you had never seen and after you do see it it does not look as though you thought it would? Why? Because you had visualized an unseen plant, your mind had been working and a picture was drawn. How the idea is to get our minds to working in this day of opportunity which is ours in the conception of new ideas, not always radical from general practice but which tend to improve some phase of our manufacturing problem.

Those of you that either attend or read the report our Charlotte meeting will recall that practically the entire time was devoted to the discussion of the many, many places through the carding department which have a bearing on breaking strength of the yarn.

Now why did I select the old, old subject of breaking strength to discuss? It is certainly nothing new for we have heard it ever since we began working in the mill. Well, there are some things we do not know about breaking strength. To prove this and I am sure that many of you know of similar instances where two mills with cotton, equipment and general conditions similar that one would have a better skein break than others. In other words, the other fellow was doing better than you. Yet, if you ask him how he was able to do so he would be conscientious when he said he did not know. Why, do we not know? For there is a reason. Then there was another reason for the discussion of breaking strength, and while this bears on the other departments yet the ground work does depend on the carding. Generally speaking, our interest in breaking strength is governed by a few skeins of yarn broken by our testers, and our interest ceases when we are able to show a reasonable break. Then why do we want strength? In some instances to meet requirements of cloth but usually the ultimate aim is for good running weaving. Now I ask the question and I do not wish to be misunderstood, does the strongest breaking yarn broken in the skein give the best weaving yarn? We carders would like to know, and I see a great opportunity for our Sectional Meetings if we could so arrange the discussion to follow one line of study through the entire plant. The spinners taking up the discussion where the carders leave off and so on with the weaver. There is no question in my mind that if we could have had every department in the mill represented here this morning working for a greater knowledge of breaking strength and its effect that there would be some suggestions offered by which we could improve. It takes a pull together to lift a load and so it does to get a weaving yarn. We carders might give you good stuff and by the time you spinners and weavers got through messing it up it would be all seconds. Of course this never happens, but I said it might.

I am hoping that the chairmen can so arrange a topic for our next years work that thoughts can be confined to one phase in manufacture.

Now to give you in a very few words a synopsis of the discussion taken up in the Charlotte meeting, the first thing was to finish the tabulations which we started the previous year and if you have studied these tabulations you will find that on similar bank roving there are wide variations at each process and we must draw the conclusion

that local conditions justify the variables. On the other hand there is much information to be had if you try to follow the average or the extremes through the entire carding. I shall not read these to you as time will not permit but take the reports and study them. Taking up the items discussed we first tried to list as many factors as possible which would effect breaking strength. There were exactly forty named. Among these are many which we all agree are the first to be thought of in regard to breaking strength, yet we like actual facts as to their individual merit. Take the first one discussed which was the production of the card, on print numbers we found that the general practice was to card from 600 to 650 pounds per week, but in some instances it was as high as 750 pounds. Now, how much will it effect my breaking strength if I raise my production from 600 to 750 or lowered it to 450 pounds? It would be a great thing and I do not believe it an impossibility to determine, that if we are carding 600 pounds per week and we change to 750 or 450 that we could expect a 2-3-4 or 5 per cent decrease or increase in strength as the case may be. An interesting test was reported which was made for the Arkwrights where when carding 16 pounds per hour the breaking strength was 60 pounds, carding 12 pounds per hour increased to 60 pounds or 15 per cent, carding eight pounds per hour, 7.43 pounds or 17 3-10 per cent from the lowest. From the above test there will be no argument that the 12 pounds per hour would be the cheapest carding in the end, for on a 15 per cent stronger yarn you could reasonably expect 2 per cent more from your weaving, saying nothing of the advantages to the carding and spinning, which would pay a good return on the money invested and cost of operation.

The question of card draft which is by no means a decided fact ranging from 90 to 130 was discussed at length, but as the opinions were almost as varied as the drafts being run we shall have nothing to offer at this time as to the proper draft.

Beats per inch were next mentioned and this has almost been a yearly discussion and from the fact that a large number of the mills have reduced their beats per inch with more satisfactory results, since we began these discussions is evident that the general opinion is for less beating.

Setting of rolls is important for breaking strength and while no rule can be offered other than the general practice of setting as close as possible not to draw uneven and make lumpy work. However, proper research may prove to us that definite standard above the staple length when carried through progressively may be the better.

Speed of drawing rolls was discussed, particular the metallic and with no exception the lowest speed possible under conditions was advised, preferably not over 250 to 275.

Humidity: This is a comparatively new subject in carding in comparison to many of the others as it has only been a few years since the controlling of the humidity in this department was begun. Probably the most desired humidity would be from 55 to 60, but the most effective is at the point where you can maintain a constant humidity, though it may be a few points higher according to your local condition. The last subject that I shall mention is twist, but it does not hold its relation to strength and in some cases twist is used to a detriment to the yarn to cover up other faults which should not be,



W. H. GIBSON, JR.

Retiring President, Southern Textile Association.

but so far we have no record but few actual tests showing just what relation it does bear, yet we know we can have too much as well as not enough, but the best is the figure which we would like to have you determine. Now I have only mentioned a few of the items discussed and these only in a very general way, for I realize fully that what I might have to say or might be discussed after the meeting would not have the desired effect, what we hope to be able to do, gentlemen, is to interest you to the extent that you will be willing to do some honest-to-goodness thinking and work and come to the meetings prepared to submit facts and in this way offer the Association your best services for a greater knowledge in our great interest.

PRESIDENT GIBSON: Your next paper is the report from the Spinners' Section, by Carl R. Harris, Assistant Superintendent, Inman Mills, Inman, South Carolina.

REPORT OF SPINNERS' SECTIONAL MEETING

By Carl R. Harris, Chairman.

Our spinners meeting held in Union, S. C., March 23rd, proved to be exceptionally good from every standpoint. We had about two hundred present and some lively discussions, with a large number of the men taking part.



CARL R. HARRIS

Owing to the nature of the discussions there is no necessity of my dwelling upon what took place, as you can get more from reading the reports of the meeting which, I assume practically all of you have done. If you haven't, let me urge that you do so as there were some very interesting and instructive points brought out along lines of work that we encounter daily in the spinning room.

Some time previous to this meeting, we mailed out a questionnaire asking for certain information. We received a very generous response, for which I wish to thank you, and as a consequence we are able to give you some very valuable data upon 68 different numbers of yarn ranging from 6's to 80's. We haven't as many reports as I would like on some of the numbers, but I am sure you will be able to find some food for thought in all of them. This information is a part of my report and will be available to you, so I will not burden you at this time as there are about

15 pages as I have it. However, I do wish to use a minute or so of your time to call attention to one or two things I noticed in studying this information.

At several of our meetings we have discussed the merits of the different flange rings. I find that 63.69 per cent of those reporting are using the No. 2 flange ring, 19.17

per cent the No. 1, .68 per cent the No. 1½, and 16.43 per cent did not give the flange. As the numbers being spun became finer the No. 1 flange increased in proportion.

The reports on kind of wind being used for warp yarn were equally as interesting. 52.38 per cent were using warp wind, 41.26 per cent filling wind, 4.76 per cent combination and .15 per cent not given. On 30s warp 66.66 per cent were on filling wind.

The study of speeds as given will be very interesting to you I am sure. There seems to be quite a variation in some cases, but, as a whole it is surprising to note the regularity.

There are just two cases that I would like to mention where apparently conditions are practically the same. In one there is quite a wide variation, while in the other there is not quite so much.

On 8s warp we have a variation of from 144 R. P. M. of front roll to 200 with spindle speeds from 6062 to 7750. It will be interesting to note the standards for this number yarn as given by three different manufacturers.

6300 R. P. M. spindle, 149 R. P. M. front roll.

6725 R. P. M. spindle, 160 R. P. M. front roll.

8100 R. P. M. spindle, 188 R. P. M. front roll.

On 30s warp the R. P. M. of front roll varies from 108 to 120 and spindle speed from 8200 to 10280. Three different manufacturers give the following standards:

9500 R. P. M. spindle, 116 R. P. M. front roll.

9550 R. P. M. spindle, 117 R. P. M. front roll.

9800 R. P. M. spindle, 120 R. P. M. front roll.

It will be noticed that the front roll speeds on 8s warp vary 28 per cent from high to low and the spindle speeds 21.78 per cent. On the 30s warp the front roll varies 10 per cent from high to low and the spindles 20.23 per cent. On the 8s warp the manufacturers standard vary 22.22 per cent for front roll and 20.74 per cent for spindles, while on 30s the variation is only 3.33 per cent for front roll and 3.06 for spindles.

I hope that in time we can get a report from every mill in the South and I believe that after looking over this data, those of you who have not already done so will be only too glad to give us your report as there is a great deal more for you to gain than lose.

Note: It is hoped to present in full, in an early issue, the data to which Mr. Harris refers above.

PRESIDENT GIBSON: Are there any questions on Mr. Harris' report or paper? Any discussion? If not, our next paper is the report of the Weavers' Section, by L. L. Brown, Superintendent, Clifton Manufacturing Company, Clifton, South Carolina. (Applause).

REPORT OF WEAVERS' SECTIONAL MEETING

By L. L. Brown, Supt., Clifton Mfg. Co., Clifton, S. C.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

When the Program Committee conceived the idea of limiting to five minutes each the reports of the four chairmen of the Sectional meetings, I knew I would never get a chance. It has already been 30 minutes' time, and I am not going to read you a report.

I am going to give you a summary of what happened at our last two Weavers' meetings. We had a very good meeting at Anderson last year, and this year at Spartanburg we had a meeting attended by 250 men. In fact we had 192 at lunch, and it was far better than the lunch at Tybee. (Laughter).

We carried this meeting along the same lines as the previous meeting at Anderson, South Carolina. You remember at Anderson we took up the subject of grading cloths. We had about 40 pieces of cloth there to be inspected and graded. We found that was too much cloth, too much cloth to handle; so at Spartanburg we decided to cut the number down, which we did to 18 pieces, and that was too much to be inspected carefully and to have a report on. So I think at our next meeting, if we tackle the same problem again, we will cut the number of pieces to a smaller amount.

Now these 18 pieces of cloth, that we had at Spartanburg, came from six different print cloth mills in the vicinity of Spartanburg, not all from Spartanburg county, however. Now these six pieces of cloth, or 18 pieces of cloth, were firsts, but there were one or more defects in each one of the pieces of cloth. One newspaper reporter had it that had samples of cloth with defects specially woven in (Laughter). I think we can find them without that. Anyhow we had that cloth there, and the whole morning session was given to the inspection and grading of this cloth. Each piece had a number from 1 to 18. In the afternoon we discussed this cloth, and took it up piece by piece to see how the different men graded the cloth. All 18 pieces of cloth were passed as firsts by a majority of the men. In other words, the majority of the men classified that cloth and called it Firsts. However, some men necessarily didn't call it Firsts, or rather naturally so, and that is where the discussion came in because each one was called upon to tell why he would not put it in Firsts.

Gentlemen, that meeting, as well as our previous meeting at Anderson, has brought out the fact that there is a difference of opinion, and in some cases a very wide difference of opinion, in the grading of cloth, and it is at these Sectional meetings that we hope to bring the men in the different mills closer together. Pieces of print cloth should bear the same grading in all mills. It is only through these meetings we can arrive at a standard, for many men have worked their way up in only one mill, and these meetings afford such men an opportunity to see the cloth from other mills, and see how other men grade the cloth.

In the last two Weavers' meetings we have dealt only with print cloth. However the makers of sheetings, drills, and fancies have been there, and supported the Weavers' meetings. It has been unfair to them, and it will continue to be unfair to them, if we confine ourselves, however, to print cloths. So it is my suggestion that at our next meeting we divide ourselves up into three groups, or subdivisions, and that we should classify them as follows: One group to take care of print cloths; one to take care of fancies; with an assistant chairman to head each one of these groups; and by the way I think the carders and spinners should divide theirs up, and appoint assistant chairmen, because one man can't do it all. That is a problem we are going to tackle at our next meeting. I think in that way we will reach all and be of greater service.



L. R. GILBERT

New President of the Southern Textile Association.

I wish to thank all the mills, that have been so kind as to loan cloth for these different meetings, and for the support you have all given us in these meetings because I think we have brought our men closer together in the grading of cloth.

That is just a start. We are not going to confine ourselves altogether to grading, but from the comments, that have come to me, come to my ears, I feel we have already accomplished something in bringing men closer together in the grading of cloth. I thank you.

PRESIDENT GIBSON: I am going to ask L. O. Bunton if he won't come up and read Mr. Iler's paper or report on the Master Mechanics' Section. Mr. Iler unfortunately could not be here, and sent in his paper, and asked if I would not have his paper read.

Are there any questions to be asked Mr. Brown on his report? If not, will Mr. Bunton please come forward and read Mr. Iler's paper?

L. O. BUNTON: I hope you will be charitable towards me in reading this paper. Not being a mechanic myself, I may not be able to make this paper very clear, and I didn't know anything about being called upon to present this until the President just called me.

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN MASTER MECHANICS' DIVISION

Mr. President:

The regular Spring meeting of the Division, which had been scheduled for May 18th in Greenville, S. C., was held jointly on that date with the Greenville Branch, Carolina Section, of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, whose officials had previously extended an invitation for us to meet with them. I cannot say too much in appreciation of this learned body's helpful attitude toward our Division and its work, and the courteous treatment we received at their hands in the Greenville meeting, to me is proof positive that they earnestly desire to help us along in what we are trying to do. I suggest that the Association, in session here assembled, give to the Greenville organization of the A. S. M. E. a unanimous vote of thanks for the material assistance they gave in making the Greenville meeting the success we think it was.



H. H. ILER.

The attendance of Master Mechanics was fair, there being upwards of a half a hundred present, but in my opinion it would have been much greater had it not unfortunately happened that many Master Mechanics did not get notices. The Association Secretary sent out notices to 275 mills in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, but in view of the circumstance that we received back less than a hundred attendance cards, I take it most of the notices got no further than the mill offices. In future I suggest that some plan of getting notices directly into the Master Mechanics' hands be devised, and I feel sure that it will result in many more attending the meetings.

The papers presented at the Greenville meeting were very instructive, and in many ways entirely practical, that of Mr. King, who is, as you know, vice-chairman of the Division, being unusually so, and I feel sure that much good came out of the discussions which followed the presentation of each subject. I am gratified to report that our men are taking a keen interest in the

subject matter which is presented before them, and they are quick to note interesting and worth while points. It was quite satisfying to me to observe many individuals rise to ask questions and offer suggestions. I believe you will agree with me that this is an indication that we are going to get somewhere in our future meetings.

I take this opportunity to again appeal to the Superintendents and Managers to take advantage of what will be valuable to their plants when our men have had opportunity to rub elbows with those who are facing the same problems. The outlay of money is insignificant in comparison with what is at stake in the operation of that department which "makes the wheels go around," and is in many cases an investment from which large returns are secured. When your Master Mechanic is ambitious enough to make the effort to become more efficient, and thus make more money for you and your stockholders, can you justify to yourself any other attitude than one of lending him your aid?

Considering the work of the Division thus far, Mr. President, it may be reasonably regarded as a very successful start, and whatever success has been attained must be credited to the effective work of the Association Secretary, Mr. Gregg, and the loyal and valuable assistance your humble servant has received from Mr. King, the Division's Vice-Chairman, and others. The infant Division is growing and bids fair to become quite a stalwart youth in the early future.

Respectfully submitted,

H. H. ILER, Chairman.

Asheville, N. C., June 17, 1927.

PRESIDENT GIBSON: Is there anyone here from Texas? We would like to have a report from the Texas Textile Association, which is affiliated with the Southern Textile Association.

MARSHALL DILLING (Gastonia, N. C.): I had information that there would not be anyone enabled to be here from Texas, but Bob Philip should give us a report on that for them. I suggest that you call on him, as there is no one here from Texas.

REPORT FROM TEXAS TEXTILE ASSOCIATION

By Robert W. Philip, Associate Editor of Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. President and Members of the Southern Textile Association:

I didn't think there would be anybody here; so I went and wrote it out. As a matter of fact before I read it I would like to state that Mr. Towers, the new President of the Texas Association, having learned that no mill man would represent the Texas Association at this time, and knowing too that a report from the Texas Association would be expected or asked, I had been requested at the meeting or asked to do it, and that is why I inflict myself upon you at this time. I will read the formal report, as prepared for submission to the Association.

Last year, following a visit of your Secretary, J. M. Gregg, the Texas Textile Association,

which is composed of the superintendents and overseers of the cotton mills of Texas, decided because of the community of purpose and activity to affiliate with your organization, and to that end arranged to be represented formally at your meetings. At the Greenville meeting last November, Dan H. Poole, the Secretary, was the appointed delegate. In the absence of a regularly designated representative at this time, the new President, D. D. Towers, asked me to bring to you the greetings of the Texas mill men as an organization.

With regard to the meetings of the Texas Textile Association, I would like to say that I have attended every convention of this body for the past four years, and the similarity between their sessions and your own discussion meetings is striking. Beyond the transaction of general business, almost the entire sessions are given over to the conduct of practical discussion of mill problems. The Texas men are not in the least behind your own progress along this line. The men out there are thoroughly sold on this means of increasing their efficiency, and the finest spirit of co-operation and mutual assistance is evident. Nor does their geographical separation from the larger center of the industry restrict their interest in progressive ideas. It is interesting to observe, as I attend and report practically all of the meetings, the comparable nature of your discussion and your mutual interest in subjects of pertinence in mill operation. Both mill men and traveling representatives attend those meetings.

You might to know too that the men in Texas, through the published reports of your discussions, are following your ideas just as you are watching theirs, and I am not at all certain that a comparison between practice there and methods over here would reveal such a startling difference as some might feel would be the case because of the distance separating the two sections.

Furthermore, as an organization and individually, the Texas mill men are manifesting a definite interest in all of the work your Association is carrying out for the good of the industry. The Arkwrights, Inc., have received a number of applications from men in that State.

Since your Greenville convention the Texas Textile Association has held one meeting, which convened at Waco, Texas, on Friday and Saturday, May 20th and 21st, and constituted the annual meeting, the semi-annual gathering coming each fall. At the Waco meeting D. D. Towers, agent of the Worth Mills, Inc., Fort Worth, was named president, succeeding J. G. Coman of the Mexia Textile Mills. Hugh S. Clarke, superintendent, Miller Cotton Mills Division, C. R. Miller Manufacturing Company, Waco, and A. L. Whetstone, superintendent, Dallas Textile Mills, Division of the same company, were named vice-presidents, and Dan H. Poole, was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Waxahachie, Texas, was selected as the place for the fall 1927 meeting, and, while the distance is great, I am directed to extend a cordial invitation to all of you, mill men and others, to attend. I can assure you that a most cordial reception will be given you.

The discussion at the Waco meeting centered upon a prepared list of about 12 major questions, ranging through all of the departments of the mill. Each question was assigned to several mills for test prior to the meeting, and the reports submitted, so that in addition to the impromptu discussion facts and results based on actual experiment were presented. The subjects covered included "Card Drafts," "Staple of Cotton," "Effect of Doffer Speed on Strength," "Break Draft on Spinning," "Four Ends Up at Drawing," "The Life of Roller Cots," "Causes of Loom Stoppage," "Varnishing Top Rolls," "Thin Versus Thick Boiling Starch," "Pure Tallow Versus Compound," etc.

I shall not attempt a technical summary of the discussion, since this would entail too much time. My original report of the meeting covered some 30 typewritten pages. However, I will say that the reports submitted in each case were complete and thorough, and provide the basis for considerable thought since they represent actual tests under mill conditions. I am certain you would profit by following their discussions just as they read with interest the accounts of your own proceedings. They pretty well follow your own discussions over here of the practical subjects they take up.

After all, the purposes and aims of your two organizations are identical. Even though the geographical separation prevents an active coordination of your work, it seems to my mind especially fitting that a sort of definite liaison should be maintained between your Association and the Texas group, and it is my pleasure to bring you the greetings of the Texas men in this manner. (Applause).

PRESIDENT GIBSON: The next speaker we have this morning is Richard G. Conant, of Wellington, Sears & Co., Boston, Massachusetts, who will address us upon the subject, "The Buyer's Viewpoint in Purchasing Goods and the Selling Value of Quality and Uniformity of Product." Mr. Conant, gentlemen.

THE BUYER'S VIEWPOINT IN PURCHASING GOODS, AND THE SELLING VALUE OF QUALITY AND UNIFORMITY OF PRODUCT

By Richard G. Conant, of Wellington, Sears & Co., Boston, Mass.

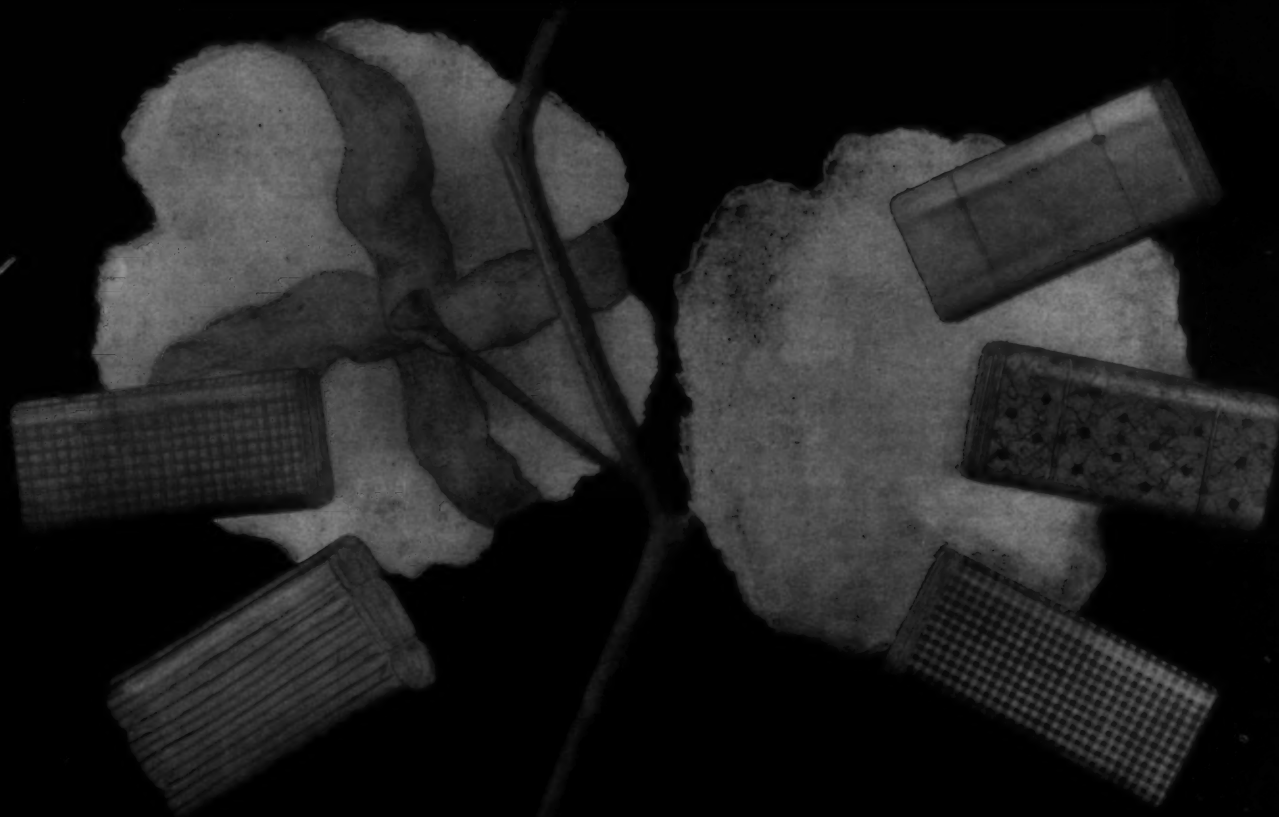
It is indeed a great pleasure to be here. As we all appreciate that the viewpoint of the seller is rather different from the viewpoint of the buyer, so also is the viewpoint of the seller rather different from that of the manufacturer, and I think we should all aim to bring together these three viewpoints as far as possible. If I can be of any assistance in that direction, I shall be very glad to have been here this morning.

Your worthy Secretary, Mr. Gregg, has assigned to me the subject "The Buyer's Viewpoint in Purchasing Goods, and the Selling Value of Quality and Uniformity of Product," as it affects sales. The subject naturally divides itself into two parts. First is the Buyer's Viewpoint, and second the Selling Value of Quality and Uniformity of Product. It seems to me that, as a seller, you might divide buyers into two groups; first, those, to whom quality is the first consideration; and, second, those to whom price is the prime consideration. Of course, however, the aim of every buyer should be to buy the best goods at the lowest possible price. When we come to the question of the viewpoint of the individual buyer, it seems to me that that is determined by many things, such as the quality and quantity of goods he has in mind to buy, his own personality or characteristics, the personality of the seller, the competition of his business, and numerous other points; in fact the list is so broad I am going to pass it by with just saying that in my experience buyers have been, that is the average buyer is a most considerate fair-minded individual. Of course you will find some, who are not, but buyers by far the large majority are I am sure most anxious to co-operate with the seller and with the mill. As in all the relationships of life, confidence plays a large part, so it does between buyer and seller, and in fact if the best results are to be obtained, there must be a feeling of confidence as between buyer and seller.

The second part of our subject, namely the Selling Value of Quality and Uniformity (Continued on Page 16)

Cotton

—and Specialized Products promoting its development into Fabric



A Chemical Influence in which "AKCO" MATERIALS Predominate

Under the Klipstein trade mark name "AKCO," we present a group of essentials to the processing of Cotton Goods in practically every stage of their development

Sulphur and Vat Colors

In all types, shades and strength

PASTE and CREAM SOFTENERS

For every softening and finishing purpose

SCOURING and PROCESSING OILS

For all Textile Fabrics

"AQUASOL"

A specially prepared soluble oil for dyeing and finishing

TURKEY RED OIL

In all concentrations

ADHESIVES and BINDING GUMS

For sizing and finishing

"AKCO" WARP SIZE

A superior sizing assistant

WARP-SIZING COMPOUNDS

SOLUBLE TALLOW

"AKCORRECT" TALLOW

A. KLIPSTEIN & CO.

644-52 Greenwich St.

NEW YORK CITY

Branches:

Boston
Philadelphia
Chicago
Providence, R. I.
Charlotte, N. C.



Represented in Canada by
A. KLIPSTEIN & CO., Ltd.
114 St. Peter St., Montreal

Meeting of Southern Textile Association

(Continued from Page 14)

of Product, is perhaps something a little nearer to us than the buyer's viewpoint, and I shall confine the greater part of my talk to that part of our subject.

I am going to quote a few paragraphs from Mr. M. D. C. Crawford's book entitled "The Heritage of Cotton:"

"And so the world came to Paris in a stream of gold for the work of her masters. And France was wise, for no specious pleas of the advocates of serial production ever won her from her firm position. She kept her craftsmen and only experimented in a cautious manner with the machine. She gave security and honor and high rewards to her successful artists in all fields. She built schools and academies, workshops and museums to the end that this creative fertility might live and prosper.

"England and America, and indeed the entire industrial world, fed their hungry machines with the ideas that first saw perfection in France. So long as France created, the machine could not become sterile for ideas. France, for almost a century, has been the world's studio.

"If any valliant and patriotic manufacturer in England or America doubts this statement, let him study the list of proressional buyers of style merchandise, who sail on almost every steamer to the ateliers of Paris, or look at the labels on merchandise in Bond street shops. In any lay reader believes these statements too strong in regard to cotton fabrics, they have but to go into the nearest department store and ask to see the cottons of Mr. Pahl Rodier, artistic heritor of the great craft ages and international merchants."

I read that quotation not to extol foreign-made goods, but to stress the importance of superior workmanship and artistic effort. It seems to me that we here in America could well take a leaf out of this book, and stress more especially the artistic work in fabrics as well as in other lines.

It is interesting to consider the increasing use of cotton goods industrially. While there are no figures available on the subject, although I believe there will be after the Institute gets into operation, it has been estimated that during the early history of the cotton manufacturing industry in this country probably not more than 10 per cent of the cotton cloth woven was used industrially, as against possibly 35 per cent today, and if we include cotton yarns, twines, and so forth, probably 50 per cent by pounds would have to be listed as other than household and clothing fabrics. I speak of this changing situation especially as it calls for possible changes in our standards of quality. For instance, a sheeting, which may have been used domestically for many generations, would well suit the requirements of some industrial process as far as weight, construction, and strength go, but it may be that we will have to handle that fabric somewhat differently in the cloth room. In this connection I mention an experience we had some months ago. We sold for an industrial process to a customer some thousands of yards of one of our standard fabrics. The first shipment was made, and immediately we had a complaint on quality, and we dispatched a man to investigate the situation. He found that the quality of those goods was equal to, if not superior to, our regular standard of quality. He then looked into the use of those goods, and found the answer to the problem. The

mill had carefully buried those goods, as was their custom, but for this special process the goods should not have been buried, and today we are shipping that customer and incidentally other customers that particular fabric just as it comes from the loom, it being merely brushed and trimmed after leaving the loom, and it is giving entire satisfaction. So I say that a grading standard for a fabric which might have been correct yesterday, may be incorrect today for a fabric for a particular use. So the burden is on the mill and the seller to check carefully these changing factors and requirements.

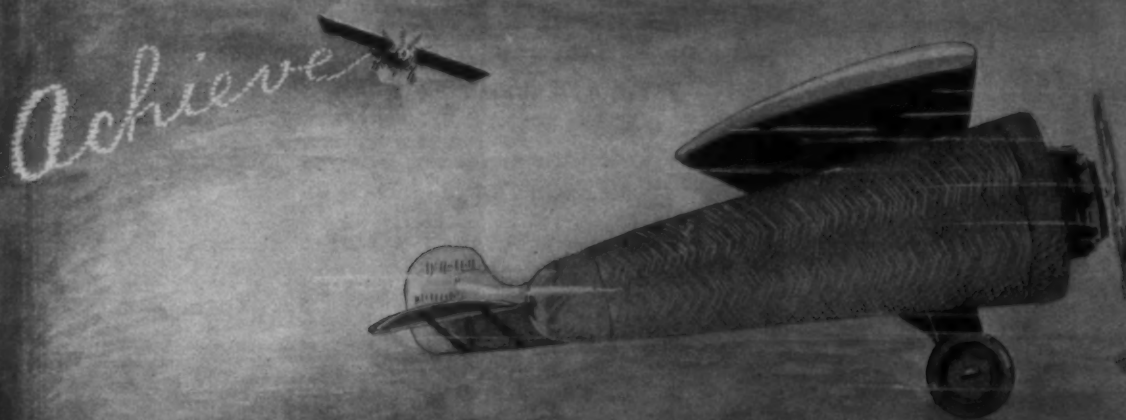
While quality and uniformity of product have always been demanded, modern volume production methods call for a very high degree of uniformity. Take for instance the cutting establishments. Many of you have probably been in some of these large manufacturing plants, and have seen 150 layers of cloth laid out on the cutting table, the pattern mark being on the first layer. Then you have seen the electric cutter cut those thousands of yards into the proper shape, and later then seen the sewing machine work them into garments. In the old days that meant labor, largely handlabor, and an objectional imperfection could be readily discovered and cut around, but today the chances of the imperfection being discovered before it gets into the finished garment are necessarily much less. With competition keen with manufacturers, it is absolutely necessary that they reduce their seconds and waste to the irriducible minimum, and to that end of course uniformly good goods are absolutely necessary.

In an effort to produce uniformly good goods, I am wondering if we are giving the necessary attention to the cloth room? In laying out and equipping a mill very careful consideration is generally given to the strictly manufacturing rooms with oft times small attention being paid to the size, the layout, and equipment of the cloth room. If the cloth room is our last chance to correct, is possible, earlier manufacturing difficulties, and to make final inspection of the goods, we should make the most of this opportunity to hold our standards of quality and uniformity. While urging the importance of the cloth room, I am not overlooking the fact that seconds are not made in the cloth room, but are determined there. I would like to speak for a moment on the question of put-up, which to my mind is the most important one and one closely allied with that of quality. How pleasing is the impression of a bale, for instance, well proportioned, burlapped, banded, and stenciled, and, if upon opening that bale the goods are carefully papered and the pieces neatly folded back, tacked and ticketed or branded, that favorable impression is still further enhanced. While the man, who opens the bale or case or handles the goods, is generally not the man, who actually does the buying, still his favorable impression may go far in being helpful to the seller. Most assuredly, if that impression is unfavorable, it will be reflected in the buying of the goods. Then we must not overlook the importance of the put-up of the piece from the standpoint of the man, who buys the goods over the counter. First impressions play a large part in our judgment of merchandise as well as men.

I would urge sellers to keep in close touch with buyers, not only from a strictly selling standpoint but with the idea of becoming better acquainted with their requirements and problems. Possibly some change in the width of a fabric might be desirable from the buyer's standpoint and not disadvantageous to the mill. I know that the wide bottomed trousers now being worn made slightly wider goods desirable. Perhaps some change in the put-up of a fabric might be wise. Some years ago we investigated the

(Continued on Page 18)

"Sonoco" Introduces The Velvet Surface Cone



*Acclaimed by all Spinners as -
A Great Achievement*

SONOCO PRODUCTS Co., Mfr.

CONES, TUBES AND CLOTH-WINDING CORES

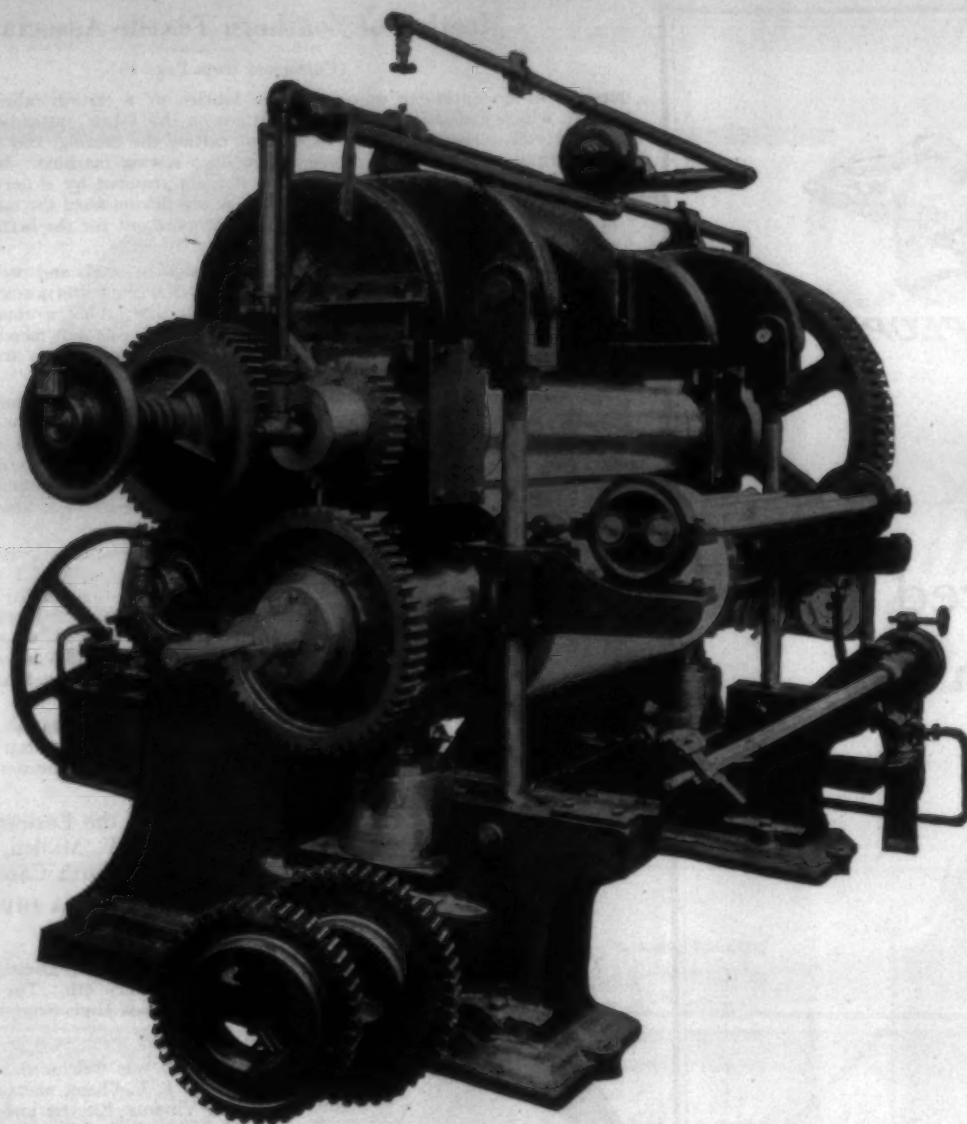
MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY

Hartsville, S. C.

512 BOOK STORE BLDG.
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

W. J. WESTAWAY CO., Ltd.
HAMILTON, ONT.

V. W. WING CO. & CO. N. Y.



Shreiner or Charmeuse Calender

It is equipped with a two-plunger hydraulic pump, accumulator and ram-pump is motor driven.

At entering side is special friction let-off and four polished iron tension bars, special geared winder at delivery side.

This is but one of the machines which have built for the H. W. Butterworth & Sons Company the reputation for making finishing machines that "never wear out."

H. W. BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO.

Established 1820

PHILADELPHIA

PLANTS AT PHILADELPHIA AND BETHAYRES, PA.

Canadian Representatives:
W. J. Westaway Company,
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada

Providence Office:
Turks Head Building

Southern Office:
1211 Johnston Bldg.
Charlotte, N. C.

BUTTERWORTH *Finishing* MACHINERY

The
Butterworth
line includes:

Ageing Machines
Atomizers
Boiling Machines for
Warps
Calenders
Coilers for Warps
Crabbing Machines for
Worsted
Dyeing Machines
Drying Machines
Finishing Machines for
silk
Finishing Machines for
webbing
Jiggs
Kettles, Color
Liming Machines
Mangles, Tommy Dodd
Mangles, Starch
Mangles, Water
Mixers
Padding Machines
Pasteing Plates
Presses, Hydraulic
Scutchers
Sewing Machines
Singeing Machines
Sizing, Drying and Beam-
ing Machines for car-
pet yarn
Sizing Machines for
Warps
Soaping Machines
Sprinkling Machines
Squeezers
Tenters (Straight, Auto-
matic, Silk, Return,
Vibratory)
Washers
Winders



The
Klauder-Weldon
Dyeing Machine
Division
line includes:

Garment Dyeing Ma-
chines
Skein Machines for dye-
ing wool, worsted slub-
bing and cotton, for
bleaching cotton and
scouring wool and
worsted yarn.
Skein Machines for silk,
mercerized cotton and
artificial silk
Raw Stock Machines
Roll Machines
K-W Hosiery Dyeing Ma-
chines
Special machines for Sul-
phur Dyeing



Here

Experienced
Craftsmen
Hand-
Finish
Shuttles
With
Extreme
Care . . .



Heddles and
Heddle Frames

The J. H. Williams Co.

Millbury, Mass.

GEORGE F. BAHAN, Southern Representative

Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

Meeting of Southern Textile Association

(Continued from Page 16)

question of discontinuing tacking certain fabrics, or a certain fabric. We found that tacking, which had been done for generations on this fabric, instead of being wanted by most customers, necessitated the expense of cutting the tacking, and if the tackings were not carefully removed often caused a jam on a sewing machine. It cost them money, and the mill was doing something, which was not required by either it or the customer, but instead was an expense to both. We therefore discontinued the tacking of that fabric, and the mill saved itself some money, and it worked out for the better advantage of the buyer.

While it is most important for us to know well the needs and problems of the buyer, I have found it most helpful to acquaint the buyer with the intricacies and difficulties of cotton manufacturing by visits to the mill. Invariably he has worked out to be a more reasonable individual and a better customer. Some of you mill men have the faculty of getting under the skin of the average buyer, and I would like to stress that point that we encourage buyers to visit the mills.

Permit me to stress especially two points with you men as manufacturers; that is to say, after having settled upon a certain grade or class for a fabric we must adopt, first, a definite standard of quality within that grade or class, and, second, we must then hold that quality as uniform as is humanly possible. Certain uses do not require the best and most expensive quality of goods, and there are most assuredly definite outlets for some of the lower grades of merchandise, but there is no place in the industry for goods, which are not of a uniform quality.

Although in this discussion we have given consideration to certain merchandising and manufacturing details not bearing directly on our subject, I trust we have not wandered too far afield. There can be no question but that quality and uniformity of product are not only essential but absolutely necessary in merchandising goods to the best advantage. We have proof of it on every hand. Why do we as individuals trade with a certain store or have our clothes made by a certain tailor, even though the prices may be higher than elsewhere? Because experience has taught us that their merchandise is good and uniformly so.

In closing, I cannot do better than to give that familiar quotation: "If a man writes a better book, preach a better sermon, or make a better mouse trap than his neighbor, though he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door." I thank you.

PRESIDENT GIBSON: Next is the report from the Eastern Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association, by T. W. Mullen, Superintendent, Rosemary Manufacturing Company, Rosemary, North Carolina.

REPORT FROM EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION

By T. W. Mullen, Chairman.

The Carders and Spinners sectional meeting of the Eastern Division of the Southern Textile Association met in Roanoke Rapids, Friday, May 6th. The meeting was held in the Manual Training Building of the Roanoke Rapids High School, starting at 10:00 a. m.



T. W. MULLEN.

The Association was welcomed to Roanoke Rapids and Rosemary by J. T. Chase, manager of the Carolina division of the Virginia Electric and Power Company.

We had a very good attendance, most of the mills in Eastern Carolina being represented. We also had the Senior Textile Class from the State Agricultural and Engineering College, with Prof. Nelson and the textile faculty in attendance, as well as a number of our friends in the machinery and supply business, and representatives of the textile magazines.

The meeting was a little slow in getting under way, but after the members got warmed up we had a very instructive meeting. I shall not attempt to touch on any of the details, as they were all fully covered in the textile magazines.

The meeting adjourned at 1:00 p. m. for lunch, which consisted of barbecue and fish muddle made from the famous Roanoke River rock fish. The luncheon

was held on the picnic grounds of the Virginia Electric and Power Company, and was contributed by Roanoke Mills Company, Patterson Mills and the Rosemary Manufacturing Company.

After the luncheon a short business meeting was held, which re-elected N. B. Hill, superintendent of Caswell Cotton Mills, as secretary, and elected T. W. Mullen, superintendent of Rosemary Manufacturing Company, as chairman.

The Association was invited by Prof. Nelson to hold the fall meeting at the State Agricultural and Engineering College, Raleigh, which invitation was accepted.

The meeting then adjourned to give the members time to visit the several mills.

PRESIDENT GIBSON: The next address on the program is upon the subject, "Human Relations in Industry," by H. G. Winget, Superintendent, Victory Yarn Mills Company, and Winget Yarn Mills Company, of Gastonia, North Carolina. Mr. Winget will please come forward.

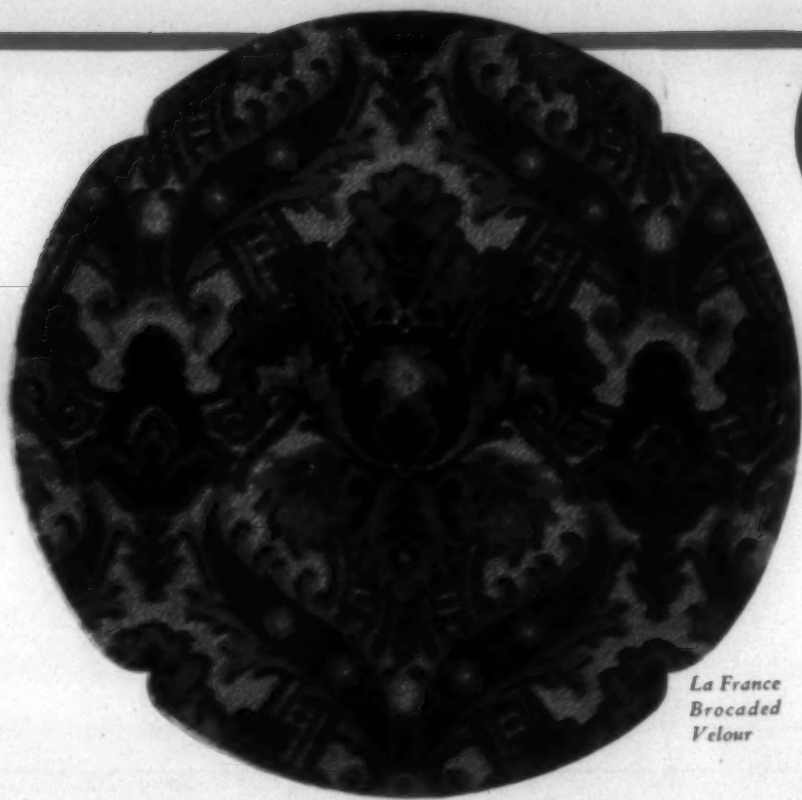
HUMAN RELATIONS IN INDUSTRY

By H. G. Winget, Superintendent, Winget and Victory Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

On a very warm afternoon in May, while I was mopping my brow to remove an excess of perspiration, caused by reason of my activities with an adding machine which steadfastly refused to "hank up" as large a production for the week as I desired, the phone rang and when I answered the call it proved to be our Secretary, Mr. Gregg, who informed me that the Program Committee had for the moment lost its mental and judicial poise and had seemingly thrown discretion to the four winds of the earth and had put me down for an address on the subject of "Human Relations in Industry." He very strongly intimated to me that it must be a very short address. He seemed to feel very much responsible for your feelings and seemed determined that if anyone was bored, it would be over his protest.

(Continued on Page 20)



*La France
Brocaded
Velour*

COLOR

*the
Master
Salesman*

*L*A FRANCE Textile Industries of Philadelphia are among the foremost weavers of tapestries, damasks, jacquards, velours, etc., in the United States. From January, 1924, up to the present time they have increased their business over 500%. This tremendous growth is attributed by them to their new line of multicolored fabrics.

We point with considerable pride to the fact that we were partly responsible for La France Textile Industries undertaking this new venture. We convinced them by consultation and experimentation that the Franklin Process could make multicolored brocaded velours a practical manufacturing proposition.

Franklin Process Dyeing has been adopted as standard for the pile of this fabric because it has consistently met the unusually severe requirements as to penetration and evenness of shades. Our prompt deliveries and generally good service have also materially assisted this customer in meeting the tremendous increase in sales. The yarn is dyed and delivered in the convenient parallel tube form, all ready for the creel. Production is thus speeded up and waste reduced.

What will colored yarns do for your sales? Let us give you the answer. Use the coupon NOW.

FRANKLIN PROCESS COMPANY

*Largest Job Dyers of Yarn in America
also Yarn Spinners, Manufacturers Glazed Yarns, Dyeing Machines*

PHILADELPHIA PROVIDENCE DENTON, ENG.

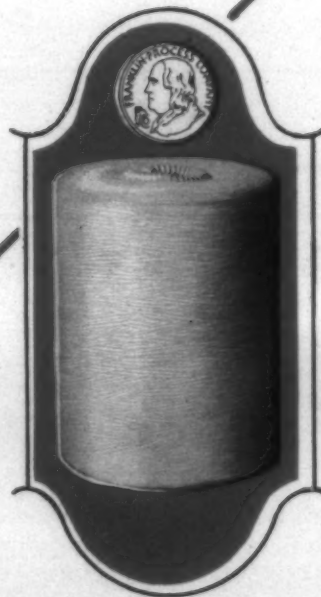
New York Office, 66 Leonard St.

SOUTHERN FRANKLIN PROCESS COMPANY
Greenville, S. C.

CENTRAL FRANKLIN PROCESS COMPANY
Chattanooga, Tenn.

FRANKLIN PROCESS

Commission Dyeing of Yarn in the Wound Form



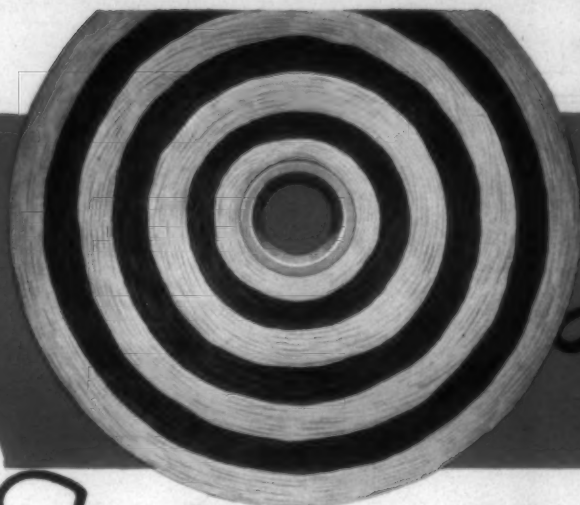
*A
FRANKLIN PACKAGE*

*It will deliver freely
either rotating or
over end.*

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO.,
564 Eddy St., Providence, R. I.

The possibility of increased sales through the use of color interests us. Please mail us the complete story or have your representative call.

Signed _____
Title _____
Name of Company _____
Street _____
City _____
State _____



THE
LEESONA
REG. U.S.A. AND OTHER PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
TARGET,

"The Solution of Every Winding Problem"

TWO essentials to success in any business are a clearly defined target and an unwavering aim. A third of a century ago the Universal Winding Company established for itself, as a goal or target, "the solution of every winding problem." This was and is, to be sure, a highly ambitious program. But no one ever scaled the heights by looking downward.

Since the Leesona target was established, this Company has fired often and accurately, perfecting and marketing winding devices that have maintained leadership in this field. It has built over 2,000,000 winding spindles and marketed nearly fifty different kinds of winding machines. Many of these machines are still the only outstandingly successful mechanisms of their kind on the market.

It takes but few words to claim supremacy in any line of endeavor, but many more to prove it. For those who care to investigate,

this Company holds in reserve many pages of convincing proof.

Perhaps the most visible evidence of supremacy of Leesona Universal winding equipment is the factory in which it is built, the largest assemblage of buildings in the world devoted exclusively to making winding machines. In other words, supremacy in size is the logical result of supremacy in demand. Supremacy in demand follows leadership in conception, execution, materials, and service.

Whatever your winding problem, state the facts and this Company can unquestionably offer the solution. Our recommendations cost you nothing. A Leesona sales engineer is ready to call and consult with you at any time.

Why not make your target **RIGHT NOW** "the solution of every winding problem" in your own mill?

Jot your name on the coupon and mail it to our nearest office.

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY

PROVIDENCE
CHICAGO, UTICA
NEW YORK

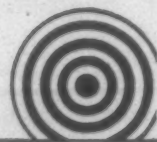
BOSTON

PHILADELPHIA
CHARLOTTE
ATLANTA

DEPOTS and OFFICES at MANCHESTER and PARIS



Plant of the Universal Winding Company, Providence, R. I.



UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY
Providence, R. I.

Gentlemen:

You may send an expert to study our winding problem.

Company

Street

City State

Ask for Mr.

E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.

To The Southern Textile Association

A statement

in which I neither explain nor apologize.

I just TELL it to you.

By Chas. F. Carpenter,

Near Editor of

The HOUGHTON LINE.

*Overseers to the right of me;
Overseers to the left of me;
Overseers all round me;
Vollied and Thundered!*

... that the trade-mark Brute as applied to the BRUTE BRAND OF VIM LEATHER STRAPS FOR DRAPER LOOMS is inappropriate inasmuch as there is nothing about a "brute" which is praiseworthy.

Far be it from me to get into an argument with such worthy critics as have shot this sort of stuff at me, nor am I the God-Father of the brand, but as it is a brand adopted and registered by our Company and I am the high mucky muck of the company, I propose to stand by it. That's what I call loyalty!

A "Brute" may not be a desirable creature; it may not possess esthetic qualifications, but when we want really heavy duty and tough work performed we usually solicit the services of a brute. When a pugilist is able to take a good thrashing we refer to him as, "A brute for punishment." And that is precisely what a check strap has to take on a Draper loom. The BRUTE BRAND VIM LEATHER CHECK STRAP is a brute for punishment and the reason it

can take the punishment is because the strap is manufactured expressly for the service. By that I mean the hide is selected especially and the finish is special.

But why the necessity of all this talk: "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet," and this strap by any other name would be just as efficient.

Any member of the Southern Textile Association may order a trial lot of BRUTE BRAND OF VIM LEATHER CHECK STRAPS FOR DRAPER LOOMS on his own terms of approval. Nothing can be fairer than this, and you know Houghton never has any strings to an offer of this sort.

Remember, if you please, that these BRUTE BRAND straps have been tested and approved by many mills and are not theoretical.

E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.
Box 6913, N. Philadelphia, Pa.

ATLANTA, GA.

BALTIMORE, MD.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

BOX 6913 N. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

RICHMOND, VA. ST. LOUIS, MO.

"AND ALL OVER THE WORLD"

GREENSBORO, N.C.

GREENVILLE, S.C.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ESTABLISHED
1865

The
HOUGHTON
LINE



Plant of Jacques Wolf & Co., Passaic, N. J.

Helpful Service for Our Customers

DYERS, bleachers and finishers of cotton, wool, silk and rayon fabrics appreciate the dependability and quality of Jacques Wolf & Co. products and service.

Our policy, "A Product for every Purpose" does not end with the sale. In addition we offer laboratory facilities for solving textile problems, and a will in serving, assuring prompt, efficient action at all times.

Let us help you with your problems.



JACQUES WOLF & Co.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND IMPORTERS
PASSAIC, N. J.

Pacific and Mid-West Representatives

THE CIBA CO., INC.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Meeting of Southern Textile Association

(Continued from Page 18)

The wisest king that ever graced a throne within the history of the world was said to be King Solomon. Those of you who have read of this wonderful king will remember that he was wise indeed, with the single exception when he forsook wisdom and married three hundred wives and became entangled in foreign affairs by taking an option on seven hundred other ladies of his own and the nearby nationalities. This making alliances with foreign nations by wedding and by option almost proved his undoing, but this king who was wise most of the time, at least, said "That a fool was known by his multitude of words." I assure you that I shall not try to qualify as such with a multitude of words.

The art of speech-making is an undiscovered art so far as most mill superintendents are concerned. The most of us do not move in the realm of the orator. He is not supposed to be an orator and after you have heard me you will no doubt agree that I have lived up to the reputation and I thank you in advance for tolerance and patience.

I find myself a bit confused in getting under way with this talk. In fact, to a person so unaccustomed to speaking as I am, one has to have a little time to get his bearings and get lined out. I find myself in the same position as a young Presbyterian preacher who had been invited to come to a Virginia town and preach a sample sermon, with the view of calling him to the charge if his preaching warranted it. He was met by a committee and shown over the town and dined out amongst the folks. The day and the hour arrived when he was to preach and a large crowd assembled to hear the new parson. He had taken a good deal of time in preparation of the sermon and had perfected his manners before a mirror, but when he faced the congregation he lost his head and announced his text as follows: "And Peter crew and the cock went out and wept bitterly."

In fact, you no doubt will find my speech the same as the old woman's mother-hubbard. Marshall Dilling, Gordon Cobb and Mr. Gibson are old enough to remember that species of a woman's garment. They were worn before the 7-ounce dress and the one piece bathing suit came into vogue and there were several yards of cloth in one of these dresses. It was a calamity to the textile industry when they went out of style. A dear old lady in describing one of these dresses said "that it covered everywhere and touched nowhere."

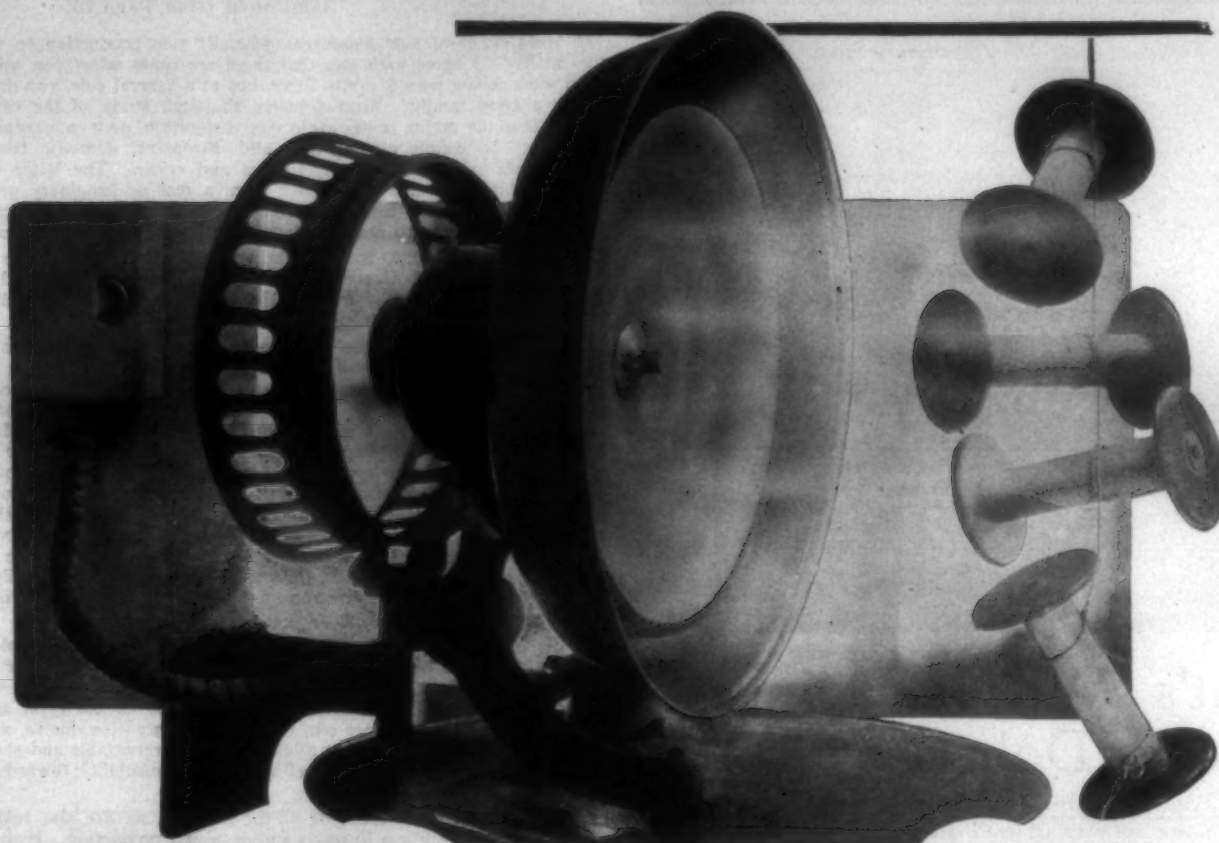
I am always glad to attend one of the conventions of this association and enjoy the fellowship that exists among us and it gives me a mental picture of the bigness of the industry we serve. It also serves to give us a picture of ourselves and our shortcomings. It is well for us, from time to time, to take stock of ourselves and see whether we are keeping in step with the progress of this great industry. There is a danger that we may stay within the walls of our own plants and become a back number. I recall a story that will illustrate what I mean. In the eighties some of you, no doubt, will remember the terrible earthquake at Charleston, S. C., and it is said that there was a very hard-boiled fellow, who had not glanced into a mirror for ages. While the buildings were reeling and rocking, he became frightened and asked his wife to hand him a Bible. He said "Wife, the Bible quick. The end of time is here and I am unprepared to go." She was also frightened and in her haste she handed him a mirror and when he saw himself in the mirror after so many years, he said "Good Lord, wife, it is everlastingly too late. The Devil has already got me."

It has been a splendid thing to get together in the sectional meetings and the general meetings for an exchange of ideas and to study the problems in connection with the manufacturing of textiles, as they relate to machinery problems. I have often thought, however, that we have neglected to study, as groups, the problems of management of the human element. We are overlooking the importance of character building to some extent among our co-workers. I know that many of you are making individual efforts in that direction and you are accomplishing a great deal and are to be commended for it. I dare say that all of us who manage people are studying the problems incidental to the human element all the time, and, as no two people are alike in every respect, no hidebound, hew-to-the-line policies can be adopted, but an exchange of ideas in a sectional meeting for that purpose might help to improve both us and our co-workers. I believe that we should have a sectional meeting given over to the study of "Human Relations In Industry," with its aim that of improving the morals of ourselves and our co-workers.

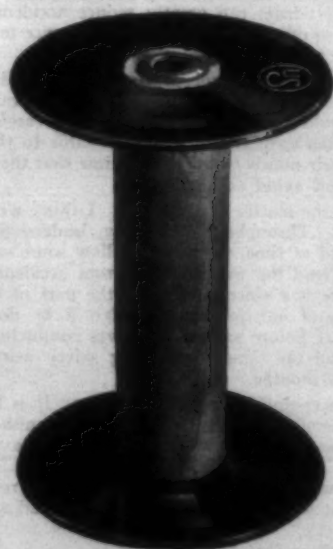
The tripod on which our industry stands is invested capital, management and labor. The human element enters into all three groups. Man created capital, management assisted in this creation and the labor group assisted both capital and management. When these three forces are working in unison they are an unbeatable combination. All three of the groups have certain responsibilities towards each other and all three have certain responsibilities toward the general public, who are all too often left out of the picture. Invested capital is entitled to a just return in the way of profits upon its contribution to industry. Management is entitled to good equipment and the respect and loyalty of the worker, enough character and loyalty in the worker to be willing to do an honest days work for a days pay. The worker in return is entitled to a living wage, a reasonably safe place in which to labor, well ventilated and well lighted plants, good living conditions, such as good houses, good schools and good churches, and a reasonable amount of recreation and amusement for himself and family. In the vast majority of the mill communities you will find that all of these conditions have been met, without any demand on the part of the worker. I am glad that there is no controversy between the groups here in the Southland. Many of the so-called capitalists in the textile industry here in the South came up from the ranks of the workers and although successful, they have not forgotten their early thoughts, and while they are in business to make money, they have no desire to pile up riches at the expense of the worker. It goes without saying that they are not in business for their health. The primary object is to make money. If they were in business for their health, they could come to Asheville and run a hotel and get both rich and healthy. By reason of the close contact of the three groups here in the South, there is sympathy and understanding and there is therefore no big problem to solve in connection with the human element, in so far as co-operation goes. A good feeling exists. You may acclaim from the house-tops that there is no reason for sentiment or feeling in business, and yet it is true that business dealings between man and man are always accompanied by at least some sentiment. Here in the South we have a good deal of feeling for and towards each other and the result is that labor, management and capital have not adopted a cold-blooded attitude towards each other and all are striving towards the common goal of success.

There is almost always room for improvement in any business but the textile industry itself is a monument to the spirit of co-operation of the three groups mentioned. As I have said, we have no outstanding problems and yet in looking around we can find some matters that we might consider for the welfare of the industry. For instance, the question of labor turn over is one of the costliest things we have we have to deal with today. I haven't the time to dwell on the reasons for this. It is a fact, however, that

(Continued on Page 22)

**MOISTURE-RESISTANCE TEST**

The spools were placed in front of a Bahnsen Humidifier and drenched with moisture for several days. At the end of that time U S Vulcanized Fibre Head Spools alone had not warped. While we do not recommend this test because no spool would ever be subjected to this amount of moisture in ordinary use, nevertheless, it shows what U S Vulcanized Fibre Head Spools have stood when put to the test.



Main Office:
Providence, R. I.



Branch Offices:
High Point, N. C.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Atlanta, Ga.

Another Mill Tests and Approves U S VULCANIZED FIBRE HEAD SPOOLS

A LARGE MILL recently conducted a series of tests to see which spool best resists the hard knocks of everyday use. Various makes of spools were subjected to every conceivable abuse that a spool might encounter in the mill. At the completion of the tests we received an order for 15,000 U S Vulcanized Fibre Head Warper Spools, conclusive proof of the fact that these rugged spools stand up under mill conditions.

The superior moisture-resisting qualities of U S Vulcanized Fibre Head Spools are due to the special U S method of making the heads. The usual practice is to shave the surface of the fibre heads in a lathe to true the spool up. In making U S Vulcanized Fibre Head Spools, however, the heads are accurately die-cut from sheets of the best obtainable grade of vulcanized fibre, and perfectly centered, by projecting tenons on both ends of the barrel. The original calendered surface of the fibre remains intact, a tough, glazed surface that resists moisture and abuse. Tests have proven that a half-ton pull won't budge these heads; therefore, it is certain that they will not loosen under ordinary conditions.

Consider the advantages of using spools with heads that will not come off, crack, or sliver, and are guaranteed to give long service and satisfaction.

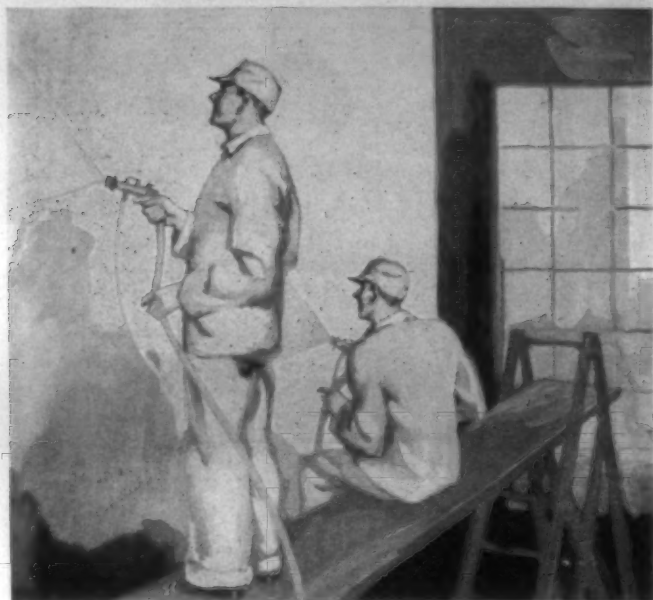
You want spools like these.
Why not order yours to-day?
Write, Phone, or Wire.

U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO.
GREENVILLE, S. C.

BUILDERS OF BETTER BOBBINS, SPOOLS, AND SHUTTLES

U S salesmen are specialists on bobbins, spools, and shuttles. Order direct from U S for real helpful and understanding service

When you paint WHITE, use Zinc-O-Lith



"What's Worth Doing is Worth Doing WELL"

It's an old, old adage, but it has an unusually practical application to the subject of mill and factory painting. No one will deny that actual production advantages come from clean, bright, white walls and ceilings—"it's worth doing." And today in the plants and mill buildings of industry everywhere, Zinc-O-Lith is proving that "it's worth doing well."

This new kind of "white" has set up distinctly new standards of plant daylighting. It's a white that IS white and STAYS white. Because of its fine texture and extreme whiteness it has high reflective power. It is economical in the extreme because of its low first cost, easy application, great covering and hiding quality, and also because of its great durability. The Glidden representative can bring you some interesting facts and figures.

THE GLIDDEN CO. National Headquarters CLEVELAND, O.
Southern Sales Office:
J. A. Lechler, 519 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.



—a fine type of enamel for general interior finishing on walls and woodwork. May be tinted to any shade desired. Very economical.



—a high-quality, low-price flat white—for use on walls and ceilings or as an undercoat for enamels. It can be tinted to any shade.

—an outside white, ready for use. Can easily be tinted. A white that has exceptional covering, hiding and spreading qualities.



Zinc-O-Lith spreads daylight everywhere

Meeting of Southern Textile Association

(Continued from Page 20)

the breaking in of new employees generally cuts production to some extent and often the quality. I agree with you that there are times when you are most happy to part with some fellow who is pretty sorry, but as a general rule, you do not get a kick out of losing a good family. After a pretty thorough study of the causes, I am inclined to believe that the major causes are roving disposition, poor management of wages received, living beyond means causing debt and discontent, domestic troubles, illness, lack of ability, lack of encouragement, laziness and crime. The latter two go together as a rule. Irritable foremen and section men, a real or imaginary grievance and accidents. Most of these causes can be reduced by co-operation and education of foremen and workers. Had time to only mention the causes except that of accidents.

In closing, I wish to speak of the relations of accidents to the welfare of the human element in industry, both as to its affect upon labor turn-over and decreased production, and also impress upon your mind that we have certain responsibilities concerning the education of the worker in preserving life and limb.

If we are to obtain the very best results from a production standpoint, we must have workers that are careful about preserving their bodies from accident and unnecessary illness. The chief cause of accidents is carelessness and lack of concentration on the part of the person injured. We are told by those who make a study of accidents that 85 per cent of all accidents come about because of carelessness. Most textile plants have taken every reasonable precaution to prevent accidents, by properly guarding belts, chains, gears, elevators and dangerous part of machinery, but in spite of all precaution taken, old man carelessness continues to take a large toll in maiming the worker. It is true that few fatal accidents take place in textile plants as compared with other industries. A textile mill is a reasonably safe place to work and the majority of accidents are not serious and yet from the accidents that do take place, there is quite a considerable amount of painful suffering and loss of time to the injured and his family, and, in most cases, a decrease in production, by reason of the fact that a new employee must be pressed into service to fill his or her place.

We are told that in America, in round numbers, 25,000 people are killed each year in industry. This would be about 67 people per day. Two and one-half millions are injured in some form or other per year. We can hardly imagine the suffering caused to the injured families from the loss of pay envelope to this great army of injured. And when we consider that 85 per cent of these accidents were due to carelessness, it is appalling. And when we realize that 85 per cent are preventable and should not be casualties, it seems to me that we should feel a keener responsibility towards the education of our workers to be careful.

Aside from the humane side of the problem, we are also told that more than two billions of dollars are lost in wages and decreased production. If the foregoing statements are true, and I believe they are, then we have something worth while to do as overseers, superintendent and managers, towards the prevention of accidents. As I see it, it is a matter of education by word of mouth and example and in so doing to inspire the workers to put the proper value upon their life and limbs and realize their responsibilities and value toward their families.

I know of course, that nothing short of the millenium will stop all accidents. I know that there are chronics in the matter of accidents. There are those who are either on their way to or coming from an accident all the time, but I believe that alert overseers, section men and superintendents can greatly reduce accidents in the several plants by the proper effort and, in so doing, render a valuable service to humanity and to industry, both in the saving of life and limb and a waste of money.

I believe, gentlemen, that we do not, as a rule, properly instruct the operative in the danger of lack of concentration of mind and the danger of carelessness. It would appear that self-preservation would prompt the worker to be careful but statistics show that 85 per cent of them are not careful and it is reasonable to think that they had it sufficiently impressed upon their minds from time to time that they would feel their responsibility to their families and avoid accidents.

Are we concerned in the matter of accidents? I think we are. Are we our brother's keeper? I think we are. Throughout all history, leadership has been necessary and I dare say that until the end of time, people will follow some sort of a leader. As leaders, it is part of our duty to lead the worker away from accidents. Knowing this group as I do, I am sure that there is a sincere desire on the part of everyone of us to promote the health and happiness of our co-workers. Can it be done? It is being done. I have in mind a plant that before safety work was conducted, there was 283 lost days during twelve months, and the same plant doing safety work reduced the lost days to 51 within the next twelve months.

We cannot hope to accomplish the task in a day. It is little by little that we shall do it. A snowflake within itself weighs little and soon vanishes, but you will recall how a few years ago a combination of snowflakes became so heavy that a roof on a theatre in Washington gave way a terrible disaster was the result. So it is with our efforts. It will take years and months of safety work to materially reduce the human waste and waste of money. Is it not worthwhile? In the word of Edgar Guest:

"You are the fellow that has to decide
Whether you will do it or toss it aside;
You are the fellow that makes up your mind
Whether you will lead or linger behind,
Whether you will try for the goal that's afar,
Or be content to stay where you are.
Take it or leave it, there is something to do,
Just think it over—it's all up to YOU."

Gentlemen, I thank you.

PRESIDENT GIBSON: I think we all feel very much refreshed at Mr. Winget's paper. We think, we know, we have discovered something we did not know. We have found, when we need a humorous speaker, we don't have to call one from without the realm of our own industry.

Are there any announcements or anything else this morning? As far as our program is concerned, it is time to adjourn. Are there any further announcements or anything?

I want to call your attention to the banquet tonight at 7 o'clock in this
(Continued on Page 24)

Do you realize the cross-dyeing possibilities of Celanese-and-Silk mixtures in Crepe-de-Chines?

MANY new and attractive fabrics can be produced by using warps of Celanese and filling of pure silk. These fabrics are *really new* fabrics and therefore find a ready and profitable market.

With the same "grey" construction, a vast range of color combinations with bright or dull finishes can be obtained.

In the two-tone effect, the face is dyed one color and the back a different color. A bright or dull finish can be obtained in the process of dyeing.

If solid colors are required, the face and the back of the fabric are dyed the same shade, and, similarly, a bright or a dull finish can be obtained as desired.

Celanese brand yarn is highly elastic and remarkably durable; and it has unique hygienic qualities. The dyestuffs used for dyeing Celanese brand fabrics give colors that are unusually fast to sun, suds, salt-water and perspiration.

CELANESE

REG. U.S. BRAND PAT. OFF.

YARNS

CELANESE CORPORATION OF AMERICA

(Formerly American Cellulose & Chemical Mfg. Co. Ltd.)

15 EAST 26TH STREET, NEW YORK

WORKS AT AMCELLE (NEAR CUMBERLAND) MARYLAND

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE: TODD B. MEISENHEIMER, 1116 JOHNSTON BUILDING
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Meeting of Southern Textile Association

(Continued from Page 22)

building. Be sure and get your tickets, if you are not registered at this hotel.

We will assemble back here tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. I have one request I want to make of you. I notice in the Saturday morning meetings, particularly when we have the Annual Meeting for the election of officers and so on, most of our members leave. We would be glad to have you stay. It interferes with the meeting to leave, and makes the fellows who stay feel that they are only the faithful few, and they feel kind of embarrassed to handle the business of the meeting. So I would appreciate it if all of you would be here promptly at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, and we will get through as quickly as possible, and let you go. If there is nothing else, we will adjourn until the banquet tonight.

Accordingly at 12:30 o'clock P. M. the morning session was adjourned.

THE GOLF TOURNAMENT

The tournament was conducted by a Golf Committee consisting of the following gentlemen: W. W. Moore, of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, Charlotte, North Carolina, Chairman; Fred Crowell, of the E. H. Best & Co., Greenville, South Carolina; and Sam Rakestraw, of the National Gum & Mica Company, Athens, Georgia.

THE ANNUAL BANQUET

The Annual Banquet was held in the Main Dining Room of Kenilworth Inn. Everybody and his wife (that is, who had a wife) was present. If anyone was absent, their absence was certainly not conspicuous, for it was one of the best attended banquets the Textile Association has ever held. It was a very delightful occasion, and an excellent menu was served, and the service was excellent, as well as the music.

The special feature of the occasion of a serious nature was the address following the service of the banquet by Rev. J. W. Speake, of Spartanburg, South Carolina.

When President Gibson had rapped for order at the close of the service of the meal, he called on J. A. Chapman, of Inman, South Carolina, to introduce the speaker of the evening.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY J. A. CHAPMAN

Ladies and Gentlemen: You heard our President, Mr. Gibson, refer this morning in his address to the human side in industry. I would like to say that Mr. Gibson has been out of South Carolina about a year and a half to two years. Since he has been gone we have not been asleep in that line, and we have with us tonight one of the men who is doing big things in the human side of industry in South Carolina, and I refer to Rev. J. W. Speake, of Spartanburg, South Carolina, who will now speak to us upon the subject, "Relation of Church to Industry."

RELATION OF CHURCH TO INDUSTRY

ADDRESS OF REV. JOHN W. SPEAKE

Gentlemen of the Southern Textile Association:

I am feeling more deeply the responsibility of this hour than the honor of it.

My first banquet speech was made at an Odd Fellows banquet at Newberry, S. C., where I was serving as a boy pastor of cotton mill folks. "Better starve in the broken down Kingdom of agriculture than go to a cotton mill," was the sentiment of the communities from which our people came. Those who came told their relatives good bye as for a far journey. Indeed, it was a far journey into a land unknown and untried. Elimelech and Naomi leaving their beloved land did not face the land of Moab in deeper distress. Girls stood in a strange world of noise and machinery as their tears dropped on the white cloth they were weaving. I told my audience that like Joan of old, they were weaving with their own hands the flag of a new Kingdom which in the plan of God is to become a mighty Empire. And then, I got my own thrill when I said, "Ladies and gentlemen, I toast the factory girl of South Carolina."

Many years have passed since I made that speech and these years have made the fairy story of the country. For the thrill of it and the joy of it our hearts pound against our ribs and swell to choke us almost to death.

To those who can read history it is unthinkable that any one fail to see in it all the hand of God bringing the many thousands from the bondage imposed upon us by social and economic forces which of ourselves we were powerless to control.

If we discuss institutions that for the moment seem secular, we must remember that the tragedy of life is that we have not as yet learned that there is no secular or sacred as apart. The ultimate end of all economic, social and religious movements must be to bring man to himself, enriched, developed, perfected—thinking the truth, doing the right and loving the good.

Economic and social forces wage wars and conquer one another after the manner of ancient kings. They carry in them the power of freedom and the power to destroy. Economic slavery may, indeed be worse than chattel slavery. To be a chattel slave cared for, appreciated, possessed unloveliness, the contempt of chattel slavery itself and the doom of high walls that have no doors. A session of the Legislature may be immeasurably more significant than a session of the church body. The story of our desolation is the story of the mis-fit thinking of politicians and statesmen.

In this hour when Southern industry is gathering all her might to reverse the tide of history and the logic of events, it is imperative that we think of Southern industry as a spiritual movement and of ourselves as instruments in a Divine plan.

Southern industry is the largest single opportunity the world has ever had to build a democracy upon the ethics of Christianity. No more gesture in this direction will do for this in no sham battle. The Armageddon of industry is being enacted. If we lose we pass into the night of oblivion to keep company with all the nations that forgot God.

Our industrial life must be spiritually based. There is no "secular" or "sacred," but into one bundle must be tied every single human interest and need.

Southern industry is to measure the power of Protestantism, unmolested. For any record of failure, for the sins and wrongs of Southern industry, Protestantism must stand up before all races and religions to receive the verdict of their condemnation.

When we think of each other the difference between civilization and chaos. Today, we are nearer each other than any people on earth in like relations. Christian religion reorganizes individual character around two simple, uncompromising motives; "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart. . . , and thy neighbor as thyself." Only Christianity can make men realize that their relation to their fellow man is an obligation rather than an opportunity for exploitation.

Southern industry was pioneered by men possessing the statesmanship of the prophets of God. Modern industry, as pioneered by William Gregg, was a moral movement that sprang from adventurous faith in human possibilities. This insight was Jesus' specialty, and those men who have seen through the society made facts of illiteracy, poverty and social isolation, have had the wisdom of God. William Gregg saw through as none others of his generation saw, into the vastness of the deposit of personality, buried and forgotten under the debris of slavery and economic near-sightedness. With a charter in his hand for which he had fought single handed, hear him pleading the cause of a lost people. "Shall we stop at the effort to prove the capacity of blacks for manufacturing? Shall we pass unnoticed the thousands of poor, ignorant, degraded white people among us, who in this land of plenty, live in comparative nakedness and starvation? Many a one is reared in proud South Carolina, from birth to manhood, who has never passed a month in which he has not some part of the time, been stinted for meat. Many a mother is there who will tell you that her children are but scantily supplied with bread. . . . It is indeed pitiful to be brought into contact with such ignorance and degradation; but on the other hand it is pleasant to witness the change which soon takes place in the condition of those who obtain employment. The emaciated, pale faced children soon assume the appearance of robust health—it is perhaps not generally known that there are 29,000 white persons in this State above the age of twelve years, who can neither read nor write—this in one in every five of the whole population. (We must remember that this was fifteen years before the civil war.)

In all times the real power of government has been in the hands of men who have seen that there lies under the visible, tangible prophets an unseen deposit in which success is rooted. The eyes of prophets are not focused on the surface, but on the creative, dormant power potential in men. Because they see through, they bring justice and order out of oppression and chaos.

We type men "poor white trash" because of the poverty of our vision. If they look alike and seem alike it is because they have been given no possibility of expression. Because our leaders have been able to make our potential actual, they have led us into the realm of greatness. Fortunately it is ordained that none can be made permanently rich unless we make the many great.

When asked, how he hoped to succeed where others had failed, he gave five reasons for their failure. We are concerned for the fourth reason, "The lack of proper effort for religious and moral training of operatives." Success then, must have foundations. The great Aycock of North Carolina laid the very great prosperity of his State upon the trinity of good roads, education and morality. William Gregg laid it upon education, morality and religion. The man who speaks of maximum production, maximum quality or minimum cost, without bringing the trinity production, of William Gregg into his calculation, simply hasn't spoken of the subject.

The distinctive contribution of William Gregg was the establishment of the cotton mill village. I personally believe it was God's way for the development of a forsaken people. The original Graniteville village typed those that followed. The cotton mill village "is unique as a factor in American labor conditions." "The cotton mill village is the outward and visible sign of all that is taking place in this phenomenal development." "It is the embodiment of a spirit of a new social order in which there is great prosperity for the few and much well being for the many." The mill village "is a story of intensely colorful human relationships against a somber background of devastation. Seldom, if ever has the mill village been understood in the entirety of its social significance."—Potwin.

This undergirding of our social order with the cotton mill village has troubled the world, no little. They have recently said of us, "It has proven . . . to be unfavorable to education to religion and to understanding and sympathy between the citizens of the mill village and those of the larger community. In spite of the difficulty of the problem we are convinced that these villages should be merged as rapidly as consistent with safety into the larger community."

We have answered, "The mill village has been and is the chief factor in our development and we believe any statement to the contrary is made in ignorance of the facts. Into the mill villages we gathered our people out of community relations in which they were entirely submerged economically, intellectually and socially. Through the mill villages we found not only refuge from destructive forces, we found schools, lodges, social centers, churches and above all we found first opportunity for self-expression. . . . To those who feel that we have exhausted the possibilities of the mill village, we believe that we have just begun to properly evaluate our peculiar opportunities." "We must not, however, lose sight of the marvelous development of which we boast and the fact that enlarged intellectual outlook, increased social capacity, and broadened spiritual vision will make necessary for our people forms of self-expression not yet afforded.

Driving over roads and streets built by the government, sending their children to free schools where free books are used, graduating their children from colleges on scholarships, reading books from public libraries, nursed in tax supported hospitals, getting their mail by free delivery, beneficiaries of the Y. M. C. A., Board of Public Health and community owned institutions, drinking water from public fountains, they indict us for supplementing the weakness of our people by brotherly co-operation. They receive their salaries from corporations and directors of corporate institutions and say that preachers are corporation controlled and owned because a corporation is gracious enough to supplement the sacrifices of a congregation, in order to furnish community spiritual leadership.

They say that "the most serious indictment of the mill village is that it conditions the future of the children almost as soon as they are born," as if belonging to the great Kingdom of Industry, it to be damned. We say to them that we are teaching our children the pride of industry and that by the instrument of the industrial arts we are going to win back everything we lost at Appomattox.

A Southerner in a Southern University a few weeks ago printed in a Southern magazine an article headed, "Fleshpots in the South"—I think it hardly fair to quote sentences from an article but these are strong enough to stand alone: Speaking of our industrialists, "One could overlook a natural lack of economic breadth if only they were honest. They have sought to cloak their materialism with a great show of philanthropy, and social conscience." Again, "If you thrust your fingers into the downy wool of the lamb you feel beneath it the coarse bristle of the wolf. . . . Whatever they touch they con-

taminate. The devil fish swimming toward his prey, throws out his inky fluid before him. The ministers supported by manufacturers have, as a rule, no independence of mind. Religion, as one observes has said, is administered to operatives like a drug. "The poor whites. . . are now looked upon as a resource to be exploited" "If ministers are still obsessed with faith and piety and strained in mental anguish, teachers confuse issues with an elaborate overlay of sociological metaphysics."

The same writer in 1924 in another Southern magazine said, "Any one who observes the solicitude of Southern manufacturers for the welfare of their villages realizes the truth of Mr. Page's remark respecting the people of the section, that they are not only demonstrative; they really care for one another in the affectionate ways. Helpfulness is not an act of conscience; it is an impulse." Again, "There is not other industry in the United States which directly undertakes so much for the social improvement and well being of its workers as the cotton manufacturers of the South."

Those of us who support the latter point of view may at least feel that we are not more than three years behind scholarship. In both articles the writer said that the cotton mill village gave to our people their best chance.

We say to them all, industry found us a waiting and protected people, undisturbed by the problem of many tongues or religions. Industry gathered us together, and powers long asleep are awakened. However, crude, illiterate or helpless we seemed, they have never said of us that we were immoral or irreligious. We were as poor as the peons of Mexico and as far removed from hope.

We came here in the morning of American history. We backwoodsmen gave you your flag. We are bone of your bone and flesh of your flesh. We are neither step children nor adopted. Not one un-American boy or girl stands in the long line of us. We have a right to sing "My country tis of Thee," and besides we have come a right good way for so short a time. Already we have achieved half the spindles of our nation—a billion dollars is invested in the mills in which we work.

Finally, our furnaces and warehouses and chimneys get their reason for existence in their contribution to the making of folks. It would be foolish to be happy to the music of ringing hammers and singing spindles if they have no power to give increasing worth to the human side of it all. We can only be glad therefore, as we put our human material into the process of manufacturing, when we are taking out an ever-increasing power to give more. When the life we are finding is a million times greater than the life we are losing, then we are in big business.

On the human output we rest our case.

(The speaker punctuated his address with outstanding case citations of astounding progress.)

PRESIDENT GIBSON: Gentlemen, it would be rather a difficult matter for me to express my feelings in regard to the speaker who has just been before us. I hope that every man in the house has gotten the same feeling of inspiration and enthusiasm from his speech that I have. I feel like going back home with a new spirit. Even though I work for others, and work long and hard for success, I am going back with a still greater ambition than I had before because of the inspiration I have received here tonight. I hope you feel the same way. I believe Mr. Speake has expressed the opinion and feeling of the men here tonight. I think we are very fortunate indeed to have a man of this kind to talk to us. I only wish we might have all the overseers and superintendents here. I know they should be helped, and they would help us and our men and help our people.

I think we have something else on the program. Have you any announcement, Mr. Gregg?

SECRETARY GREGG: We will now turn the rest of the entertainment over to J. C. Weller.

(Mr. Weller exhibited some humorous charts of so-called ingenious inventions, supposed to be for the convenience of banqueters in taking care of grapefruit juice, soup, chicken bones, and so forth, and this was coupled with caricatures of prominent members of the convention, who he said were very much interested in these inventions. This demonstration was very comical and much enjoyed.)

SECRETARY GREGG: Mr. Weller says that he hasn't many of these pictures, but he will be very glad to furnish them to anyone desiring them at five dollars apiece.

Sam Rakestraw will now award the golf cup to the winners.

AWARDING THE GOLF CUPS TO WINNING PARTICIPANTS

By Sam Rakestraw, National Gum & Mica Co., Athens, Ga.

To expedite giving these prizes out I will be very glad if the gentlemen will come up as their names are called, where they can get these cups.

T. E. Walsh is the one who receives this little statue as the prize for the lowest score in these six holes selected by the committee. The lowest score for the six holes was 29. This little statute is the prize that Mr. Malsh receives.

W. F. Woodward gets the prize for the low gross score of 87. I don't think he is present here tonight. Fred Crowell is going to take it for him.

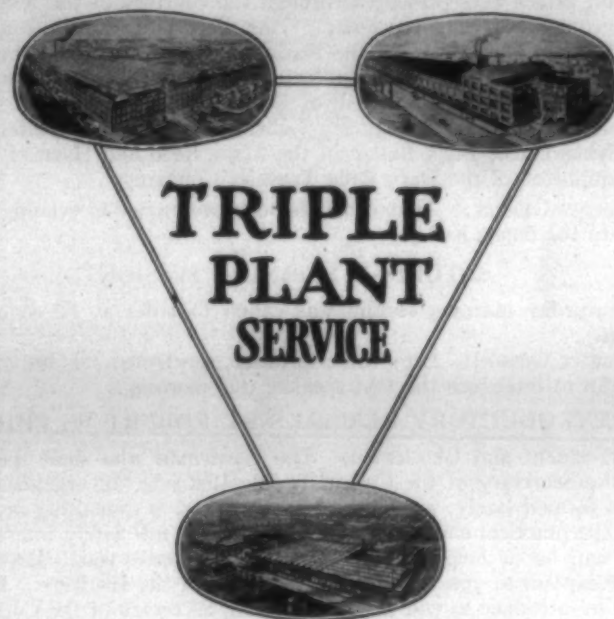
W. H. Alford receives the cup for being runner-up for the low gross, the second man to Mr. Woodward.

C. C. Dawson must have had a good handicap, and he secures the low net score cup. The net score is 77.

The next one is for the runner-up of the low net, Guy Morrison. He beat me by one stroke.

The prize for the longest drive goes to Mr. Baker. I don't know what he is going to do with these cups. (Laughter.)

That gets all the prizes except the team prize, which goes to South Carolina with a net score of 384. North Carolina, which got 403, was second. Only two were in it. This is turned over to Fred Crowell, as he was captain of the South Carolina team.



The large mill and the small will find in our three modernly equipped plants every facility for efficient and expert handling of Rayon Warping, Sizing, and Throwing.



Commission Dept.

DUPLAN SILK CORPORATION

	Mills	
135 Madison Ave.	Hazleton, Pa.	Johnston Bldg.
New York City	Kingston, Pa.	Charlotte, N. C.
	Nanticoke, Pa.	



(The awarding of these prizes was greeted with prolonged applause as the winners received the cups).

The golf prizes were presented through the courtesy of the following men and the companies they represent: Hex Perry, of the Detroit Graphite Company; Sam Rakestraw, of the National Gum and Mica Company; Bill Moore, of Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company; Walter Woodward, of Curtis and Marble; Fred Crowell, of E. H. Best & Co.; L. W. Thomason, of the New York and New Jersey Lubricant Company; Walter Pratt, of Joseph Sykes Bros.; Buck Baker, of the Acme Reed and Harness Company; John Humphries, of the Dary Ring Traveler Company.

PRESIDENT GIBSON: That concludes our program this evening. We will adjourn to the dance hall.

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION

The Saturday morning session was called to order at 10 o'clock by the President.

PRESIDENT GIBSON: Let's come to order, gentlemen. I am going to ask Bob Philip to introduce the first speaker this morning.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY ROBERT W. PHILIP

Mr. President and Gentlemen: The gentleman who shall speak to you first is the Secretary of the Cotton-Textile Institute, an organization which has been formed lately, within the last year, and is something in which you folks in the practical end of the mill will be most intimately interested.

They can be of help to you, and they can serve you. Mr. Sloan will probably explain to you the purpose and work of the Institute. It gives me pleasure to introduce to you George A. Sloan, Secretary of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

WORK OF THE COTTON-TEXTILE INSTITUTE

By George A. Sloan, Secretary.

I very deeply appreciate the opportunity of attending your annual convention and meeting in this way the men who are actually manufacturing the many different products of our cotton textile industry in the South.

Having some understanding of the problems with which you as individuals and as an association are daily confronted, you might naturally expect me to talk along technical lines—to say something perhaps of long draft spinning, the effect of temperature control at the slasher, or to deliver a thesis on that all-important subject of grade, staple and character of cotton best suited for the various yarns. I prefer, however, to take refuge in a subject with which I enjoy more of a speaking acquaintance and one that I am from day to day finding of increasing and absorbing interest. I refer to the work

and the aspirations of the Cotton-Textile Institute. Besides, I think you will be equally interested in a report on new uses for our products, a report as to our statistics on supply and demand and a word as to accurate and dependable cost figures, for these represent the principal activities that you have entrusted to our care and development.

Before reporting to you on the Institute, I wish to mention that Mr. McGowan, our textile engineer, has accompanied me at your request. He speaks your language more fluently and I sincerely hope that my few remarks will provoke a more general discussion in which he will be glad to participate. Feel free to suggest to us wherein the Institute may be helpful to the mills along lines other than those which we have already begun. We not only welcome your advice but earnestly solicit it.

In analyzing the relation that we bear to one another, you may well be regarded as the infantry of the industry and we the artillery. You, in other words, are the front line in hand to hand contact with operating problems, while we, from the rear, are laying down a constant barrage with the hope of helping you at the front by scoring a hit here and there. So I have come to you today by your kind invitation desirous of establishing a closer liaison between the Institute and the Southern Textile Association, to help coordinate the artillery and the infantry!

Apart from this somewhat military picture, I should like to share with you a little anecdote which I heard recently at the Atlantic City convention. It has to do with a portrait painter who often took lunch in a small cafe in Paris. One day while sipping his wine he noticed a copy of Figaro lying on the table. He glanced over the first page and saw the heading "Hard Times Ahead." This startled him and the thought occurred that if this were so he ought to take steps immediately to economize. Accordingly, when the landlord brought a second bottle of wine, the artist said he was sorry he could not take it because he had just read in the paper that hard times were predicted and he felt he should economize. That night the landlord went home and told his wife that he had heard times were coming. He thought she should not have the silk dress she was planning to buy, but should obtain a cotton one instead. So she cancelled her order with the dressmaker, with all this explanation of approaching hard times, decided to curtail improvements which she planned in her shop. Consequently, she cancelled an order with the contractor, and when this depressing wave struck him he decided that his wife could not have the portrait which our painter friend was to do for her. A few days later this same artist came back to his little table in the cafe and picked up the same old copy of Figaro. He decided to read the details about these hard times that were coming and on looking at the paper more closely found the copy was two years old!

I repeated that story at the expense of some of you who heard it in Atlantic City, for it so strikingly illustrates the power of mind over matter and how damaging and how far-reaching misinformation can be.

One of the functions of the Cotton-Textile Institute, I am happy to report, is to gather and distribute correct information concerning our industry which will be helpful to those of you who are daily engaged in its service and to thousands of others who are, directly and indirectly, dependent upon it. Our sole purpose in this is to develop reliable facts for the benefit of the mills, as well as our related industries and trades.

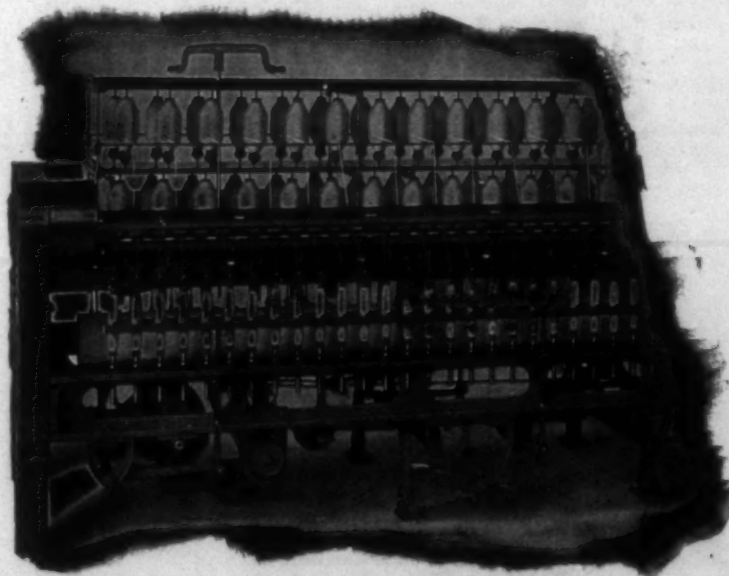
The Institute is relatively a very young member in the family of industrial associations. I say association advisedly for we are essentially a trade association, formed by

(Continued on Page 28)

H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO.

Pawtucket, R. I.

Southern Office: 814-816 Atlanta Trust Co. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.



Builders of

Improved Spinning Frames

Band or Tape Driven

The illustration shows the Head End Section of our Improved Spinning Frame, with New Pattern Builder and Pick Motion. Our machines are of Extra Heavy Construction to withstand high speeds without vibration, thus insuring light running and reduced cost in operation.

We build these machines in all gauges, with either Lever Weighted or Self Weighted Top Rolls.

There are many valuable features embodied in our machines that we would be glad to describe.

Illustrated Bulletin with List of Users sent on Request

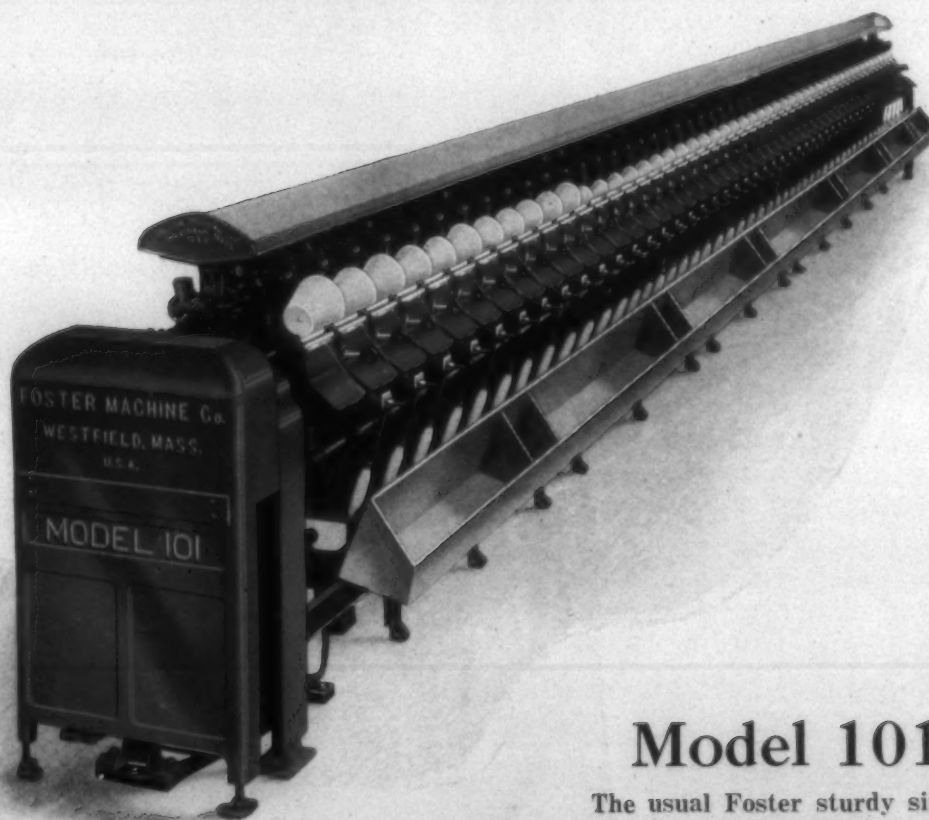
COTTON MACHINERY

Foster Winding

The Foster Model 101 High Speed Winder has been adopted by representative Textile Concerns winding cones, tubes or cheeses as required for the following divisions of Textile Manufacturing:

Cotton Yarn Processing, Cotton Yarn Mills making Knitting Yarn, Hosiery and Underwear Knitting Mills, Worsted Spinning Mills and Cotton Yarn and Weaving Mills that have adopted the Foster Cone Creel and Cone Warping System.

The Model 101 has specially designed parts winding tubes for all kinds of Package Dyeing.



Model 101

The usual Foster sturdy simple construction.

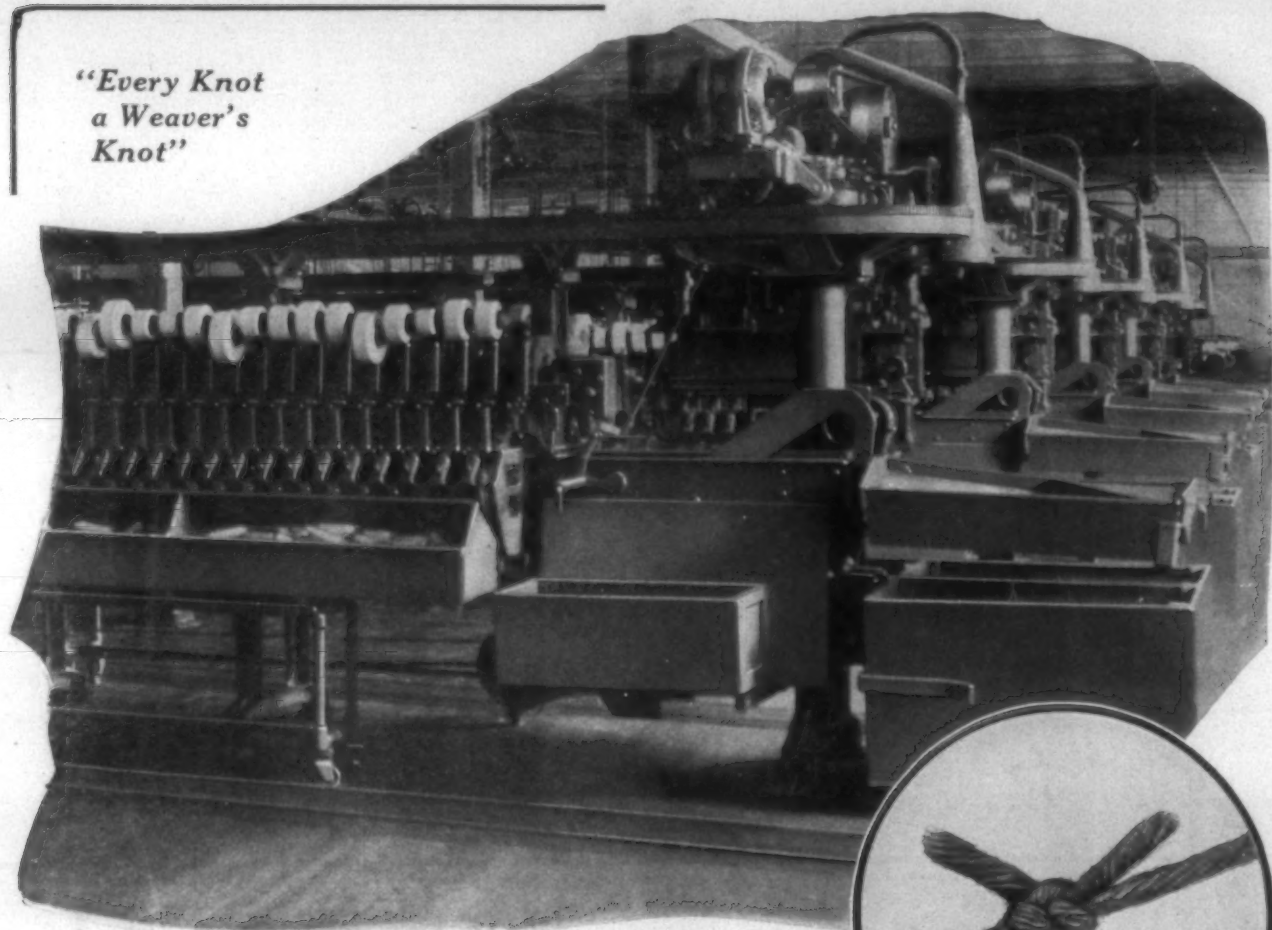
Foster Machine Company

WESTFIELD,

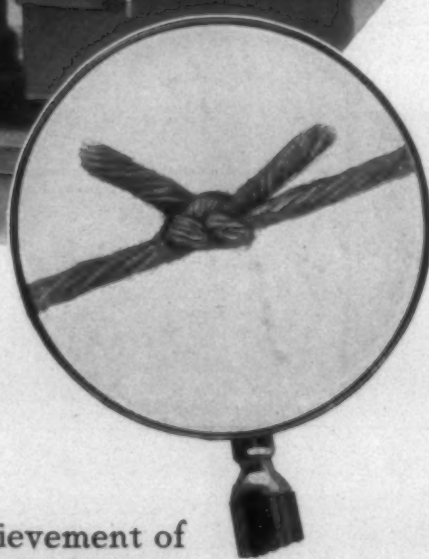
MASS.

John Hill, Southern Representative, Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

*"Every Knot
a Weaver's
Knot"*



*The weaver's knot causes less trouble
in the processes which follow spooling.
RESULT—better product and greater
production at lower cost.*



LOW-COST PRODUCTION—

that's the purpose and proven achievement of Barber-Colman Automatic Spoolers and High Speed Warpers. Save half the labor cost and half the floor space usually required for spooling and warping—and improve the quality of the warps. Low and uniform tension and 'Every Knot a Weaver's Knot' will automatically increase weave room production.

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICES AND PLANT

ROCKFORD, ILL., U. S. A.

FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

"QUALITY AND SERVICE SINCE 1866"

"Nothing's so hard but
search will find it out."



Your Research Laboratory

HOW often the economical, profitable solution of a knotty problem calls for the service of an expert with modern laboratory facilities to aid him!

We pride ourselves on the number of leading mills that have, for years, referred their problems directly to us—problems of every description, related in any way to Stein, Hall Products.

Serving the Textile Industry with---

"Hawk" Thin Boiling Starch.

Soluble Wheat Starch Binder.

"Gold Medal" Refined Starch.

"Silver Medal" Pearl Starch.

"R.A. Brand" Imported Potato Starch.

Dextrines and Dry Gums for finishing, printing and bleaching.

Special Starches and Gums.

Special Products for Rayon sizing and finishing.

At New York, Long Island City, Charlotte, and Chicago are laboratories virtually **your own**. In each of these a staff of experts stands ready to advise and serve you.

Are you making the most of these facilities?

STEIN, HALL & CO., INC.

285 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK

Laboratories at

New York
Long Island City

Chicago
Charlotte

Send for our folder on Raygomm—a recently developed Stein, Hall product for treating Rayon and other Textile Products. Raygomm possesses distinctive properties which make it especially valuable.—Complete information upon request.

Meeting of Southern Textile Association

(Continued from Page 26)

leading representatives of the mills for the purpose of promoting the progress and development of the cotton industry.

Our membership, steadily growing, consists of approximately 450 companies representing some 500 mills, having 21½ million spindles, or approximately two-thirds of the active and available spindles in America. More than 800,000 spindles have been added since the Institute offices were opened on November 1st, and our system of grouping the industry according to specific lines of manufacture will undoubtedly prove a further incentive to additional memberships. Our constituency is representative of the entire country. Most of the mills, as you well know, are located in the Southern and New England States. However, we have some important members in the Middle West, in the Southwest and on the Pacific Coast. Our Board of Directors consist of 75 members from which an Executive Committee of 19 has been selected. In addition to the president, who is the executive head of the Institute, there are two vice-presidents, a secretary and a treasurer.

The Institute is authorized to conduct or assist in trade researches; issue publications for the benefit of the trade and public; collect and disseminate trade statistics and information concerning domestic and foreign markets. As we conceive it, our main function is to bring to light more complete information and data concerning the industry, with a view to enabling each manufacturer to conduct his business with a broader and more accurate knowledge of its requirements.

We attach very great importance to the consideration of matters of common interest to the cotton mills and the cotton growers, as well as our related industries. Indeed, it has been pointed out by our president that while the Institute has great opportunities within itself, it has still greater and more far-reaching opportunities in collaborating with other interests in the vast fields of industry and commerce. Legislative and political questions are excluded from our activities.

The recent joint convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association and the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at Atlantic City was recorded in one of the trade publications as the first birthday of the Institute. It might have more properly been called the christening party, since we are still in our swaddling clothes. It is just as well that we recognize this fact, for otherwise we may find ourselves in the same situation as the correspondence school graduate of three weeks' training. He had just returned to make over his father's farm. On the very first day he stood in the barn lot at the wrong end of a mule. It was an utterly impractical mistake. After being picked up, the father said to the correspondence school alumnus, "Hiram, you don't look so gosh darn handsome, but by Heck you've got much more sense." The Atlantic City convention was indeed an auspicious occasion which brought manufacturers together from all sections of the country. It was this same new spirit of co-operation within the industry, I take it, which made possible the formation of the Institute.

Let me briefly sketch to you what has happened in the first few months of our work. After several preliminary meetings, which resulted in the first annual meeting of members last October, the executive committee of the Institute began its search for a man to be president of the organization. I know you will agree with me that it made a conspicuously happy and wise choice in the selection of Walker D. Hines, former Director-General of Railroads, and a man of international reputation and achievement. The election of Mr. Hines was announced shortly before Christmas and he immediately undertook to acquaint himself and his associates with the history of cotton by obtaining at every opportunity the views of men who had had long experience in every phase of growing, manufacturing and marketing.

We have been engaged, in other words, in a study of the fundamental facts on which our work is being based and in organizing a staff capable of undertaking the essential activities. Our Section of New Uses, previously referred to, will concentrate on the expansion of domestic and export markets by developing new uses and extending existing uses of cotton goods. Some of the suggestions on this connection that are having our consideration include commercial and technical research, standardization and simplification, a better understanding and application of styling, a more extended use of cotton bagging, longer lengths for sheets, the development of narrow sheetings for wall coverings, a larger use of shade awnings especially in warm climates, and instructive literature and publicity for the benefit of the consuming trades.

The recent flight from New York to Parris of the courageous Lindbergh was undoubtedly the greatest single accomplishment and incentive ever known to aviation. Who can tell but that it may also mean a new era for cotton. The automobile is one of our largest consumers today, and yet there was easily ten times the amount of cotton fabric in the wings, fuselage and tail of the Spirit of St. Louis than there was in the first gasoline driven horeless wagon. Chamberlain likewise flew to Germany on cotton wings, and Commander Byrd, reported about to sail across the ocean and back again in the giant triple motored America, will be carried aloft with the aid of American grown and American manufactured cotton.

We are told that our industry has heretofore shown more interest in manufacturing problems and in production economies than in this distribution of its products and yet I am sure that you gentlemen who are so closely identified with the producing end of our industry will agree that intelligent distribution is at least an equally important factor in determining the success or failure of your mills.

Our New Uses Section is working in closest co-operation with the United States Departments of Commerce and Agriculture, each of which received appropriations by the last Congress to promote the uses of cotton. A committee representing the two departments and the Institute has been formed to coordinate these activities so as to insure the best results without a duplication of effort or expense.

Another important activity of the Institute just getting under way is our statistical work. Under the supervision of a statistician of considerable experience in our own industry, we shall collect information on production, stocks and unfilled orders from the classified groups representing our membership and distribute these from time to time for the benefit of the members and all those interested. What value this information is to be is largely dependent upon you. First of all, we must depend upon you for accurate and prompt reports. Promptness in reporting is all-important. We will be unable to hold up the consolidated reports beyond a fixed date and a report received after that date will naturally be valueless. Besides, if you are to be benefited, you should carefully study and analyze the resulting reports when received from the Institute, and in this way be able to determine the position of your individual mill as compared to the statistical position of your individual mill as compared to the statistical position of your particular group. Let me add that the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, representing the selling agents, has for two years been compiling statistics which it has

placed at our disposal. This is not only an evidence of cordial co-operation, but it affords a background for our own statistical work.

A third very important activity which we are undertaking is that of Cost Engineering. A little more than a month ago we announced the appointment of George W. Duncan as Cost Engineer. Mr. Duncan is likewise a man of considerable experience in his chosen profession. It will be his purpose to study this subject of costs as it relates to our many different kinds of manufacture, and we hope that in the light of these studies the mills will find it to their interest to get much nearer to uniform methods of cost accounting.

The prices at which the products of our mills are marketed, as in any other industry, should bear an economic relation to the cost of production and distribution, as well as to the invested capital. Such an economic relation is in the interest not only of the producer and labor, but also of the consuming public. Recognizing this fact, the Government encourages the free exchanging between the units of an industry of operating costs just as it encourages the dissemination of information, for the good of all, concerning new development in manufacturing processes.

The president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation recently made a statement regarding the situation now existing in the steel industry which might well be applied to cotton textiles: "The prices obtained for steel products all too frequently are neither based on investment and service nor justified by costs. Inadequate prices do not inure to the benefit of the public and in the long run are harmful alike to the employee and to the industry. Disastrous prices and ridiculous instability benefit nobody." Mr. Grace went on to say: "All that is needed is recognition on the part of the industry (speaking of steel) and of the general public of the fundamental economic facts relating to our industry and fair-minded, enlightened and legitimate competition in the interest of stability of industry, of employment and of general prosperity. There should be adequate provision for research investigation, depreciation, replacement and new construction." I wonder what percentage of our mills consider these items in determining their cost?

We, of the Institute, believe that we have an opportunity to be of real service to the men charged with the responsibility of successfully operating the cotton mills, not in imposing our opinions upon you, nor in handing out canned cost systems, but by aiding you in developing more satisfactory and more nearly uniform cost methods and principles. From the observations which we have made in the several meetings already called with groups of manufacturers, we believe that the mills will probably find it most convenient to make this progress toward uniform cost accounting through their respective Groups. Some of these Groups, viz., Wide Sheetings Narrow Sheetings, Carded Yarns and Print Cloths have already been organized. Osnaburgs and carded sateens are in contemplation, while others will be formed as early as practicable.

I don't believe that there is anything academic or altruistic with the suggestions which I have tried to outline. Some of them may seem technical. Indeed, they do to me. But they are sound enough to engage the attention of experienced leaders long active in our industry and I feel from the interest you have displayed today that we may count upon your careful thought and assistance in working them out to a successful conclusion.

In asking for your cooperation, I mean all that the word implies, viz: your helpful advice, your frank criticism, and, above all, a reasonable degree of patience. Expect results of us, yes, but give us the benefit of all possible doubt in fixing the time limit in which results are to be attained! Rome was not built in a day, and by the same token Rome and the cotton textile industry can't be re-established in their former prestige and glory overnight. Thus far we have enjoyed gratifying co-operation not only from the members of the Institute, but from all other branches including the trade press which go to make up this great industry. This has indeed been most helpful to us in the early stages of our development and I sincerely hope and confidently believe that the results of our efforts will justify its continuance.

PRESIDENT GIBSON: We are going to vary the program a little bit, and we want to ask Mr. Sloan to introduce Mr. McGowan.

GEORGE A. SLOAN (New York City): I am very glad, as I stated, that Mr. McGowan, our Textile Engineer, is with you. In fact, he came down a day earlier to attend some of your discussions yesterday morning. I don't know that Mr. McGowan has anything to say to you because he has not so stated to me, but I know he will welcome any questions from you. In fact, I would be glad to see you fire a lot of technical broadsides at him. That will let us know how much he really knows. (Applause.)

REMARKS OF MR. MCGOWAN

(Textile Engineer of Cotton-Textile Institute, New York City)

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I am awfully glad to have the opportunity of meeting you gentlemen. I hope you will not fire any of those broadsides.

Yesterday at a meeting of the Arkwrights Club I enjoyed a most pleasing time and tried to give a few thoughts. I also find they are thinking and acting along the lines of research and education. I think in future that we will be more in contact, especially on problems we have to submit, that is the Institute and the Arkwrights.

PRESIDENT GIBSON: Gentlemen, we had a splendid meeting yesterday and a very impressive and instructive lecture last night. We have had already some good information this morning, and now the next speaker on the program is one that we feel is our own, who needs no introduction because he is one of us. He perhaps understands our problems and troubles as a mother understands her child. One of the best talks, I think, that has ever been presented to this body was a few years ago in this hall by our friend, J. M. Gamewell, who will now speak to you.

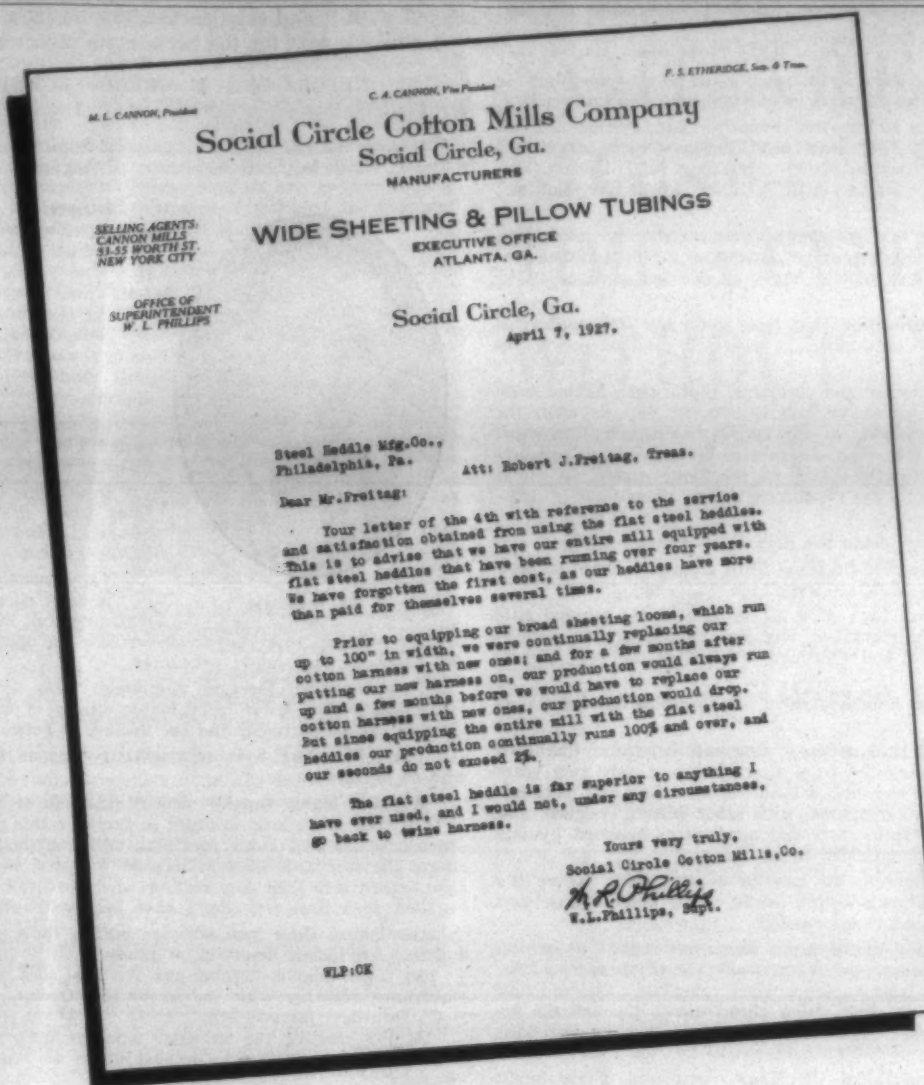
REMARKS BY J. M. GAMEWELL

President North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association

Mr. President and Fellow Manufacturers:

Your courtesy in inviting me here today as a representative of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina is, I assure you, deeply appreciated. You have just listened to a very able address by Mr. Sloan, and I desire to say that it has been my good fortune to recently come in close contact with Mr. Sloan, and he is not merely a

(Continued on Page 30)



---a remarkable letter!

In all our experience we have never received a letter which so accurately and so concisely stated the case for Flat Steel Heddles.

Note the following: "We have forgotten the first cost—our heddles have paid for themselves several times—since equipping our entire mill with the flat steel heddles our production continually runs 100%

and over and our seconds do not exceed 2%—the flat steel heddle is far superior to anything I have ever used—I would not under any circumstances go back to twine harness."

Could anything be more convincing? We are ready at all times to cooperate with superintendents changing over to Flat Steel Heddle Equipment.

STEEL HEDDLE MANUFACTURING CO.

MAIN PLANT
21st and Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia

New England Office:
44 Franklin St., Providence, R. I.

SOUTHERN PLANT
Steel Heddle Bldg., 621-635 E. McBee Ave.,
Greenville, S. C. Hampton Smith, Manager.
Foreign Offices:
Huddersfield, England—Shanghai, China.

THE STEEL HEDDLE LINE

"Duplex" Loom Harness (complete with Frames and Heddles fully assembled).
Drop Wires (with Nickel Plated, Copper Plated or Plain Finished).

Heddles—Harness Frames—Selvage Harness—Leno Dous — Jacquard Heddles — Lingoes — Improved Loom Reeds — Leno Reeds — Lease Reeds — Beamer Hecks—Combs.

Meeting of Southern Textile Association

(Continued from Page 28)

man of words. He is a man of action, and Mr. Sloan, when asked to do something for you, goes after it, men. That's exactly what we need in our industry, you know.

There is a great difference between an address and remarks. Mr. President, I believe you asked me to make a few remarks. My dear friend, the gentlemen, to whom I owe more for my small degree of success than perhaps to any other, W. J. Britton, said "Joe, for goodness sake, how long are you going to talk?" I said "About five minutes." He said "Make it two." (Laughter).

The greatest peace-time news event of this age was released exactly four weeks ago today, when a boy of "divine genius and simple courage" landed on the field of LeBourget, France, after an epic flight of 3610 miles in 33½ hours, an average speed of 107½ miles per hour through fog, rain and sleet.

An astounded world awoke to the realization that once again the impossible had been accomplished. The gigantic feat grows on us, as even yet it is beyond the conception of man.

Just one week ago today this same modest and charming youth after having been honored by kings and princes returned to his native land on a battle ship, set aside for the purpose, to receive the unparalleled plaudits of the entire nation, and a personal welcome by the President of the United States, who, contrary to his usual wont, exhausted his vocabulary in warm-hearted, enthusiastic eulogy of the "lone eagle," the great ambassador of the air, who without portfolio has welded the hearts of nations. (Applause.)

You know the story—eclipsing in every detail the dreams of Arabian nights.

Only a few weeks past, in spite of his record-breaking flight from San Diego to New York, they called him "The Flying Fool"—"Lucky Lindy."

Careful study of facts now reveals that back of it all, in addition to unusual gifts and calm courage of Charles Lindbergh, were sacrifice, financial struggle, constant application to and mastery of the task at hand, and thorough research of the very highest scientific order.

What of the monoplane forming the second part of the combination known as "we?"

Designed along radical lines by Donald Hall, a young American, heretofore unknown and restricted by lack of capital, who graduated from Pratt Institute only two years ago. The Spirit of St. Louis is verily more like unto a beautiful bird than any mechanical assemblage. Of minute proportions as compared with other planes designed and constructed for a similar flight, assembled from parts and instruments supplied by one hundred separate American builders, each a specialist in his field.

As Mr. Sloan has called to your attention, the exterior of the plane, where the stress is greatest, is covered with American-made cotton fabric of the finest texture and tensile strength—a result of exhaustive experimental research.

The use of a periscope for clear vision ahead is an altogether radical departure. Those who did not know, even when they saw the plane, scoffed at the periscope idea. How could anyone possibly take off and land a plane, when completely enclosed and unseen in a tiny cock-pit with absolutely no clear vision ahead except through the reflected image within a few inches of his eyes? Yet this boy accomplished the feat with all the ease of a graceful carrier pigeon.

Experienced navigators, including admirals of the Navy, considered it absolutely foolhardy for this young king of the air to attempt the flight alone over the Atlantic from Newfoundland to Ireland without knowledge and use of the sextant; yet again scientific research had provided him with a very recent invention, the earth inductor compass, and he mastered its use so perfectly that he came within three miles of his objective on the coast of Ireland, thereby absolutely alone completely mastering the desolate wastes of the North Atlantic over a distance of some 1,800 miles, with no fixed points of reckoning as a basis for checking his position from time to time.

What does Lindbergh modestly say?—"I did it purely for the advancement of aviation and not for commercial purposes."

I have given you the above very brief outline purely with a view of emphasizing and impressing upon your imagination the importance and great possibilities of research in all fields of human endeavor.

It is indeed most encouraging to observe the continued interest and progress of this Association in your sectional division work and you are most especially to be commended for the recent establishment of a Senior Research Group—the Arkwrights.

Beyond all doubt you will meet with many discouragements. However, I entreat you to continue pushing onward in your research—in your delving into the undiscovered, the unknown. (Applause).

PRESIDENT GIBSON: Gentlemen, we hope, now that we have enjoyed these splendid talks (and I want to thank Mr. Gamewell for the talk he has just given us), as we now have the business part of our meeting, that we may have your co-operation during the remainder of this session. This summer meeting is principally to handle the business end of the Association, such business matters as properly come before this meeting, and it is usually the case that only a small number remain for the business meeting. So I hope you will all remain until we get through with this. We will go through it as quickly as possible. We have quite a bit of work to do, and we cannot do

it without your assistance. So we are going to ask you to remain and help us out with it and take part in this business meeting.

I will ask next for the Secretary's report by J. M. Gregg, our Secretary.

REPORT OF J. M. GREGG, SECRETARY AND TREASURER

Mr. President and fellow members of the Association:

It gives me much pleasure to stand before you this morning and report to you on the work which has been done since last August 17th., the date this position was tendered me.



J. M. GREGG

In these meetings that your overseers have an opportunity to bring up and have solved any problems they might encounter.

These Sectional Meetings absolutely means dollars saved for your mill; they mean higher production, lower costs, better quality of work and a finer spirit of cooperation between each department and the making of better and more efficient overseers.

The mills which have representatives attend these meetings are the winners; those who do not are the losers.

We have highly capable men as chairman of these sections; they have given freely of their time and efforts in order to carry on this work; they have done this at personal expense, so far as I know, and with only one thought in mind; that is if through their efforts the standards of efficiency of the men who the mill presidents and treasurers have entrusted in their care millions of dollars, can be raised, and more efficient methods installed, their time and efforts have been well spent.

Gentlemen, these men who are leading these sections cannot be praised too highly, and they are indeed deserving of praise.

As stated above, keeping the sectional idea in mind, a meeting of the Board of Governors, together with the sectional chairman, was called to meet at Spartanburg, S. C., Saturday, January 8th.

At this meeting the sectional meetings were systematized; the date and place for each sectional meeting was decided upon, and plans for each of these meetings were discussed.

The first of the Sectional Meetings, the Carders' Section, was held in Charlotte on Wednesday, February 23rd. The weather was bad; it rained hard the entire morning, yet there were present about one hundred and seventy-five men eager for all the information they could get. Mr. Corn's meeting was a big success.

The second of the Sectional Meetings, the Spinners' Section, was held in Union, S. C., Wednesday, March 23rd. The attendance was splendid, the number being about the same as were present at the Carders' meeting, and Mr. Harris' meeting was a big success.

The third of the Sectional Meetings was held in Spartanburg, S. C., Wednesday, April 20th, and there were about 250 present at this meeting. Great interest was shown and Mr. Brown's meeting was a tremendous success.

On May 6th the Eastern Carolina Division held its meeting at Roanoke Rapids, N. C. A good number were present and a splendid meeting was had. This is a live wide awake Division under unusually capable leadership and is making great strides forward.

On May 18th, the Master Mechanics' Section met at Greenville, S. C.; it being the second meeting of this Section. There were over fifty master mechanics present and a good number of engineers, bringing the attendance up to about a hundred. So great an amount of interest was displayed at this meeting until it was after 1:30 before we could get them to stop talking and adjourn for lunch.

This section under Mr. Her and Mr. King is doing remarkably well and is going to mean much to the mills.

At this time I would like to urge you superintendents to talk to your master mechanic about this section and insist upon his attending the master mechanics' meetings. This section is most assuredly going to save money for the mills and I know you want to be counted in on the savings.

Questionnaires were prepared for each of the sectional meetings by each of the respective chairmen. These questionnaires were mailed to the superintendents of all mills within a certain radius; it depending largely upon where the meetings were being held and questions discussed.

INSPECTING
SEWING
BRUSHING
SHEARING
SINGEING
PACKAGING
FOLDING

Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
Textile Machinery
Cloth Room and Packaging Machinery
WORCHESTER, MASS.
SOUTHERN OFFICE
1000 Woodside Bldg. Greenville, S. C.

DOUBLING
MEASURING
WINDING
STAMPING
TRADEMARKING
CALENDER
ROLLING

In addition to this means of notifying the men of the meetings, notice of each meeting together with questionnaire appeared in all the textile magazines as well as in the larger daily newspapers in the two Carolinas.

Attendance at the meetings were urged in all notices and superintendents were particularly asked to send their overseers.

As a whole the sectional meetings this year, so far, have drawn the largest attendance ever; the interest has run high; the work accomplished has been of tremendous benefit and we are hoping that the Sectional Meetings are still in their infancy and will continue to grow by leaps and bounds, both in attendance and benefits to be derived therefrom, and am sure this will be the case with proper support and cooperation.

Last fall, with permission from the executive secretary, I attended the meeting of the Texas Textile Association which was being held at Fort Worth, Texas.

They have a fine association, patterned very closely after our own. The men are all live, wide awake men and deeply interested in all problems concerning the industry.

At this meeting an invitation was extended them to become affiliated with our association and send a delegate to each of our semi-annual meetings. This they agreed to do and Mr. Dan H. Pool, the secretary of their association, was selected as the delegate to attend the semi-annual meeting held in Greenville last fall.

You will also remember that a report of their meeting was included under their section of the November Book of Proceedings.

I do not believe we have a delegate from Texas at this meeting, however, we are glad that our friend, Robert W. Philip was asked to make their report, and providing that Mr. Philip is willing a report of the Texas meeting which was held at Waco, Texas, May 20th and 21st will appear under the Texas Textile Association's section of our Book of Proceedings to be published after this meeting.

I have also had the pleasure of attending the meetings of the Georgia Textile Operating Executives. Likewise this is a fine organization and is doing very valuable work. However, they have not as yet seen fit to become affiliated with our association.

A word or two about our Book of Proceedings.

We have endeavored to make this book, a book full of practical information. A book that can be used for reference and one that will contain the story of invaluable practical experience which cannot be bought.

With this in view we have left no stone unturned, neither have we spared expense in publishing a book which would be worthy of being called the Book of Proceedings of the Southern Textile Association, and which should be rightly termed, an "Encyclopedia of Practical Experiences."

Gentlemen, in a few years, adding volume after volume of our Book of Proceedings you will have a library that cannot be found anywhere under the sun, cannot be bought for it will be an "Encyclopedia of Practical Experience" and a complete history of the "Rise of Manufacturing."

Each and every man can profit by reading and studying this book. It is being used as a text book in the senior classes of the following textile schools.

North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.

Clemson College, Clemson College, S. C.

Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.

A. & M. College of Texas, College Station, Texas.

Lowell Textile School, Lowell, Mass.

A copy of our book is on file in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's library, New York City, and copies have gone to both Russia and England.

In this connection, I might say, that our executive secretary, through correspondence with the secretary of the Textile Institute of England, an organization somewhat like the Arkwrights, have gotten them to agree to exchange courtesies and information with our association.

The membership list we have tried to revise, and about the only way we have found to do this is to include in same only the names of the men who have paid their dues and are in good standing. Therefore, if your name does not appear and you have paid your dues write to this effect; it should be there. However, if you have not paid send in a check for your dues and your name will appear in our book and you will receive a copy of each book as it is published.

This year we are going further than last; the Book of Proceedings will be cloth bound and sewed and will cost us over \$1.25 each in thousand lots to have published, to gentlemen you can see that we can only afford to mail books to those who have paid their dues.

Our advertising friends have been a great help in carrying on the work of the association. Please let me say, and I know that I am speaking the sentiment of the entire association when I say that we deeply appreciate the co-operation and help that is being given us by our advertising friends which makes it possible for us to exist. We appreciate this help even if we do feel that is a wise investment on their part and that as a medium for advertising our Book of Proceedings is hard to beat, and we do not believe that any firm could get as much advertising value per dollar expended through any source, or reach as many of the men they wish to reach as they can for the price of a page advertisement in our Book of Proceedings.

As stated above it is our advertising friends that makes it possible for us to exist and I sincerely trust that you will show your appreciation for this help by giving them all the consideration possible, everything else being equal.

Last year we had 90 mills paying membership dues for all of their overseers and superintendents, and five mills paying dues for just their superintendents. This year 94 mills are paying dues for all of their overseers and superintendents and 19 mills are paying dues for just their superintendents.

We have on our membership list up to May 31st between 850 and 90 men who have paid dues for 1927 and are in good standing, and out of this number there are 146 associate members while the rest are mill men.

Invoices for 1927 dues were mailed out in January. These bills were sent to addresses as shown in old membership list. A great number came back stamped across the envelope deceased or unknown, and strange to say a great number were never heard from at all; while others came back with check for \$2.00 enclosed.

Wouldn't it be great if all of them had been like the number which came back with check enclosed? Let me urge you to do this next year when you receive invoice for your dues.

We have lots of meetings to hold and it takes money to hold them but if everyone will do his part our worry will be greatly reduced.

Now in conclusion let me say that whatever success we have gained this year has been given by the officers, sectional chairmen, textile magazines, associate members and active members of the association who have this work at heart.

Gentlemen, this is a great association doing a great work, and is gaining in recognition each and every day.

During the past year every mill in the South has received literature from the asso-

(Continued on Page 44)

YOU ARE LOSING MONEY EVERY -:- TIME A CYLINDER TURNS WITHOUT WISSCO CLOTHING



*Your competitors are increasing
production and reducing costs with
Wissco Clothing*

RIGHT NOW—TODAY—Wissco Card and Napper Clothing is saving money on thousands of cards and nappers.

At last it has been shown that improvements were possible in card clothing. Progressive mill operators were quick to profit by these improvements. Wissco Card and Napper Clothing is being installed at the rate of *another mill every 36 hours*. FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS it has maintained this rate. Think that over! One mill every 36 hours for eighteen months! And you know that operators don't change card clothing without positive proof of superiority. They don't take chances.

Wissco Clothing is helping these operators to greater profits because IT GIVES 35% GREATER SERVICE. It has longer life between grindings and holds a point much better than ordinary steel wire. It has *no brittle points*. Do not confuse it with the so-called "hardened point." The staple is evenly tempered to the same degree of hardness and toughness throughout.

It is tougher and does not hook.

It has the best foundations made. Only the highest grade materials are used. Their uniform texture prevents uneven stretch and shrinkage.

There are many other points of superiority which should be considered by every mill operator concerned about the most economical management of his plant. *Don't be left behind.*

Send for our booklet which gives more detailed information about Wissco Card and Napper Clothing.

Our clothing engineers are at your service

WICKWIRE SPENCER STEEL CO.

41 East Forty-second Street

New York City

Wickwire Spencer Steel Company,
Dept. 6-ST, 41 East 42nd Street, New York City.

Please send me your booklet, "Wissco Card Clothing."

Name _____

Address _____

The Fine Points of Carding

A Series of Articles Contributed to a Prize Contest on This Subject

Number Twenty-seven

The object of carding is the disentangling of the cotton fibers or the separation of the fibers into individual fibers and the removal of the small and light impurities.

To accomplish this the cards should be in the best condition possible. The cards should be on a good foundation and should be gone over once each year and leveled. This will assure good settings.

The licker-in should have good wire in it, sharp and smooth. The flats, cylinder and doffer should have good clothing on and never be allowed to stay on till worn or ground down to the knee. Cards should never need grinding, they should always be ground before needing it.

Grinding and setting are very important and should be done by a skilled man who knows the evil of not grinding and the good of grinding.

I am not going to take up any time telling how to get a card ready for grinding. As we all do this very much alike. After the card is ready the traverse rolls should be looked over to see that they have good emery on. When placing them on the card use a 40/1000 gauge. This will assure you having them the same all the way across. Then start the card, letting it get up full speed and then finish pulling rolls down till you get a buzzing sound all the way across.

I like a medium grind—grinding too heavy will injure the wire by taking the temper out and cause them to shed and wear out much sooner, while grinding too light will only slicken or polish the wire and not sharpen it and cause bad carding. Cards should be ground in turn unless some accident happens, then after dropping over and getting this up go back where you left off. Cards should be ground not less than 8 hours per day, every 26 working days.

Emery fillet should not be allowed to stay on grinding rolls too long; grind from 6 to 8 cards and then change. Top flats should be ground every third round just ahead of grinding card. The flats should be set on this round; flats should be burnished twice each year with a burnisher roll, cylinder and doffer one. This keeps the wire bright and slick.

Oiling is very important; should be done by the grinder or someone who knows the evil of getting it on the fillet. The fast moving parts should be oiled once each day while the slow once each week. The licker-in cylinder and doffer bearings should be filled with heavy grease. Flat chains should be oiled every 6 weeks with some light oil. This can be done very easily without getting on wire by using a $\frac{3}{4}$ inch varnish brush; dip in oil and rub on the screw and thimble of the chain. This makes the chain last much longer.

Cards should always have as near 140 flats on as possible so as to keep 41 to 43 flats working on the cylinder. When chains are worn and it is necessary to have less than 106 flats new chains should be put on.

The grinder should watch for jams, blisters and face cards and keep them all out. Stripping is also very important and should be done by some reliable man and watched to see that it is done right.

Cards, carding from 90 to 125 pounds, should be stripped three times per day.

I am not going to lay down any rule for card hands to clean up by, as what will work in some mills will not work in others. But cards and the floor should be kept as clean as possible. Card tenders should be taught to watch their cards closely to keep all ends up and not let their laps run out before placing on new laps. Tear off about 12 inches of old lap and place new one as near to it as possible. Cans should not be allowed to run too full, as this will stretch the sliver and cause uneven work.

As to the draft of cards, I prefer from 95 to 100 of a draft.

There are so many fine points about cards that much could be said along this line. I am not going to try to bring them all out. I am going to quit by giving what I think to be good setting for one-inch staple cotton.

The settings should be divided into three parts, as it takes so much time to set a card up all over.

First round—grinding; set up backs (I mean by "backs," the feed plate) licker-in, mote knives, back knife plate and licker-in screen.

Second round—flats: the doffer and comb should be set every round. Settings as follows:

Doffer to cylinder	.007
Comb to doffer	.010
Third round—Clean all gears. Settings as follows:	
Licker-in screen to cylinder	.017
Cylinder screen, back	.022
Cylinder screen, center	.034
Front	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
Feed plate	.010
Licker-in	.007
Mote knife	.005
Back knife plate	.020
Front knife or stripper plate	.015
First and second flats from rear of card	.011
Third, fourth and fifth	.010

The licker-in should be taken out every time before setting and the

screen looked over. If any bursted places are found they should be repaired before the licker-in is placed back in card. The cylinder screen should be taken out once each year, cleaned, polished and repaired if needed. FITY.

Number Twenty-eight

A card is a very important machine in a textile mill and one which must be well taken care of to produce satisfactory work. The settings, to a certain extent, are governed by the grade of goods made. A card grinder should take a great deal of interest in his work, especially in keeping the adjustable parts tight so they will stay in position until the next time they are examined.

The grinder rollers should be set so they will grind smoothly all the way across the card. Care should be taken not to grind too heavy, for there is danger of hooking the points of the wire.

The following sets will do good work for medium counts of yarns, using the leaf gauge: Licker-in to feed plate 12 gauge; licker-in to cylinder 7; screen to licker-in at front $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; screen to cylinder at back point 17 gauge; at adjoining sections of screen, under cylinder 34; mote knives to licker-in 7; flats to cylinder at three front stands 9 gauge; two back stands 10; back knife plate to cylinder, upper part, 22 gauge, bottom 17 gauge; front knife plate, upper part, 22 gauge, bottom 17. The upper part of the plate governs the amount of flat strips, or topping waste taken out. The further away it is set at said point, the more topping removed, the closer it is the less removed. Doffer to cylinder should be set to 7 gauge. This is very important. If set too far off it will cause a cloudy sliver.

The frequency of grinding is governed by the class of stock run. The dirtier the cotton the more frequent the grinding. The card tender should never let the end of the lap next to the lap pin be fed into the card because this is more or less kinked and has hard places in it which will often damage the wire on the cylinders and flats.

The following speeds are very generally used: Cylinder 165 r.p.m.; licker-in 350 r.p.m., flats one revolution in 45 minutes, doffer 10 r.p.m.

These speeds will give about 100 pounds production in 10 hours, when using 12 ounce lap and producing 50 grain sliver. This will have a draft of .001. Card flyings must be removed often from under the cards, for if they come in contact with doffers or form a lump between screens and cylinder, it will result in a cloudy sliver. K. A. N.

Number Twenty-nine

If I should take charge of a card room, the first thing I would do would be to try my best to find if the cotton was being mistreated by either the machine or operator. By careless operators the cotton is mistreated, especially the man who only watches stopping time and payday. It can also be mistreated from the gin to the loom. When a good strict middling cotton and ordinary cotton are mixed together, you cannot set up any machine to where it will do good work, and when it gets to the pickers, if you have the machine set for $\frac{3}{8}$ inch to 1 inch staple, strict middling cotton, the machine will mistreat the ordinary $\frac{3}{8}$ inch to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch staple, and if you set the machine to the ordinary $\frac{3}{8}$ inch staple, you will certainly mistreat the strict middling 1 inch staple.

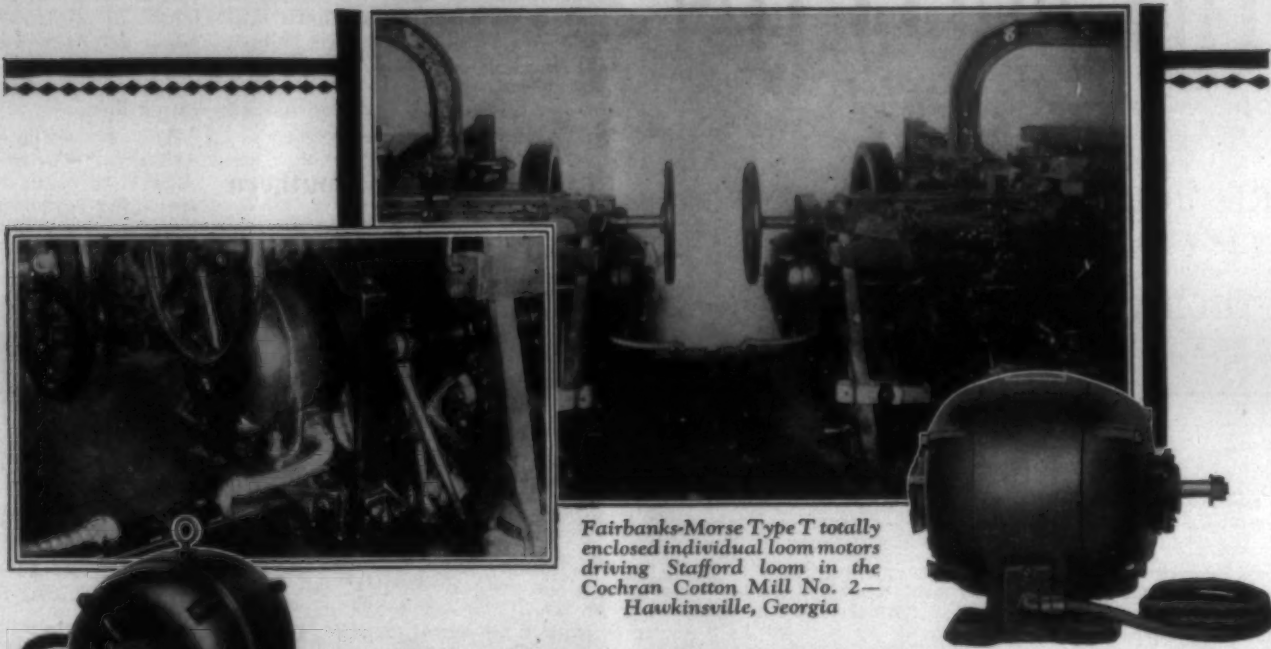
I find that 28 blows is a good setting on breakers for strict middling cotton. It does splendid cleaning, and on ordinary short staple 35 blows on breakers does good cleaning. On intermediates strict middling cotton should have about 34 blows, and ordinary cotton should have at least 38 blows. On finishers strict middling should have 36 to 38 blows, and ordinary cotton should have 42 to 45 blows to properly clean it. Good settings on breakers for strict middling cotton with 2 inch roll $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, and on ordinary cotton set to a 2 inch roll 3-16 of an inch. From beater to grid bar at top next to feed roll should be set $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch at bottom. Cut-off plate should be set $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch. You will find these settings will give good results on breakers, intermediates and finishers.

While air drafts should be equally divided between screens, drafts on intermediates and finishers should not exceed $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, while most mills use 4 inch draft on intermediates and finishers. If the fixer and machine tender will properly look after their job with the above settings, you will get the best results and will have perfect made laps.

As we come to the cards and find them in perfect condition in every respect, we then set up for strict middling cotton $\frac{3}{8}$ inch to 1 inch staple, and to keep from mistreating the cotton, here are the settings we will use: Feed plate to licker-in .010, mote knife to licker-in .017, licker-in screen to licker-in .034, licker-in screen to cylinder .022, licker-in to cylinder .010, back knife plate to cylinder .022, front knife plate to cylinder .034, flat to cylinder .010, stripper cones to flats .017, doffer to cylinder .010, cone to doffer .017, cylinder screen to cylinder at front $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, back set to cylinder to 1 full gage. These settings are for strict middling cotton $\frac{3}{8}$ inch to 1 inch staple.

The following is a good setting for ordinary cotton $\frac{3}{8}$ inch to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch

(Continued on Page 38)



Fairbanks-Morse Type T totally enclosed individual loom motors driving Stafford loom in the Cochran Cotton Mill No. 2—Hawkinsville, Georgia

A motor for every purpose

This is the seventh of a series of advertisements describing the complete line of F-M textile motors and their advantages

- 1 General purpose motors
- 2 Grease tube lubrication
- 3 Motors for opener and picker rooms
- 4 Individual drive of spinning frames and similar service
- 5 Two- and four-frame motors
- 6 Universal two- and four-frame motors
- 7 Individual drive of looms
- 8 Ball bearings for textile motors



Individual loom motors semi-enclosed • totally enclosed

More and more textile mills, recognizing the advantages of individual drive, are equipping their looms with motors of the type illustrated above. They are dispensing with belting, making rooms lighter and cleaner, and at the same time securing separate electrical control of each machine, more constant speed, more uniform goods and increased production.

For direct connection to looms, Fairbanks-Morse offers two types of motors—a semi-enclosed and a totally enclosed ball-bearing motor.

These motors are available for all types and sizes of looms. They are equipped with tapered shaft, pinion lock nut and washer, and extended leads. The totally enclosed motors

are absolutely tight; no lint or dust can enter them.

Since the bearings of these motors are packed with grease, there is no oil slop. The motors are easily kept clean outside, and there is no danger of oil soaked insulation inside. The short shafts made possible by the ball-bearing construction reduce the length of the motor and allow narrow spacing of looms. Like all F-M Ball-Bearing Motors for textile service, both the totally enclosed and semi-enclosed individual loom motors have a 40 degree rating with a liberal overload capacity.

Write for detailed information on Fairbanks-Morse individual loom motors and other F-M motors for textile mills.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Chicago

Manufacturers of Electrical Machinery, Oil Engines and Pumps
Textile Branch, 1216 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

AEA70.10

FAIRBANKS-MORSE

Pioneer Manufacturers
OF
ball bearing motors

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations
Member of Associated Business Papers, Inc.

Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY
Offices: 18 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1927

DAVID CLARK
D. H. HILL, JR.
JUNIOUS M. SMITH

Managing Editor
Associate Editor
Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.
Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

A Fine Meeting

THE Southern Textile Association, in annual convention in Asheville last week, enjoyed one of the finest meetings in its history. Every circumstance, save for the rainy weather, was entirely favorable to the meeting and the program was carried out smoothly and without undue loss of time. The attendance was large and Kenilworth Inn proved a delightful meeting place.

The program was, we think, the best balanced and the most interesting that the association has had in years. There was not a dull spot on it. It touched upon practically every phase of the textile industry, and showed that while the association in work is dedicated primarily to technical progress, it is not unappreciative of the other factors that affect actual mill operations. The human side of the industry, its relations to the church, the viewpoint of the buyers of textiles and an outline of the work of the Cotton-Textile Institute were some of the subjects which were presented for the consideration of the superintendents and overseers.

The report by the chairmen of the various Sectional Divisions of the association, covering the technical and research done during the past year reflected the steady progress that is being made in this direction. There is no doubt that the fund of technical information being collected through this work is an invaluable contribution to the textile industry.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the men in charge of the technical divisions of the association. They are called upon to do a tremendous

amount of work. They are doing it skillfully and thoroughly and with a spirit of unselfishness that is entirely commendable.

Unusual interest was shown in the business session. The selection of new officers and members of the Board of Governors was wise in every instance and gives assurance that the work of the association will be under very capable leadership during the coming year.

Mr. Gibson, the retiring president, has served the association ably and well during his term and justly deserved the honor that the association accorded him.

The success of the Asheville meeting was in no small part due to the work that Secretary J. M. Gregg has done during the year and we take this opportunity of echoing the praise that was given him during the meeting.

It was evident from many remarks made at the Asheville meeting that the members of the Southern Textile Association are fully appreciative of the support that has always been given them through the machinery and supply manufacturers and their representatives. The salesmen and engineers who cover the Southern textile field have been always of great assistance in the work of the association, and in making the meetings more attractive. The numerous golf trophies for the tournament at Asheville, donated through the Southern representatives of several prominent manufacturers, furnish a typical example of the interest that they have in the association.

A complete record of the proceedings of the convention is published in this issue. We commend it to the careful reading of every mill

man who was not fortunate enough to be present. Mill executives who read it will be given a new and broader view of the efforts of the superintendents and overseers to raise the standard of Southern mill operation. Furthermore, we believe that every textile association in the country can regard the work of the Southern Textile Association has an object lesson in real service.

Royal Tent From Southern Goods

WHEN King George of England goes tenting again on the old camp ground or wherever kings go when they use a tent, he will be sheltered by cotton goods made at the Equinox Mills, Anderson, S. C.

The mills has received word that two bales of their duck have been shipped to England where they will be made into a large tent for the king. The goods are 28½-inch, 12-ounce army duck.

We have been given to understand, from time to time, that the English are exceedingly careful of the quality of every product that is supplied for royal usage. In fact, many an English firm has achieved lasting prestige because its goods were used by the royalty. It is an exceedingly fine tribute to the quality of Equinox duck that English manufacturers should consider it good enough for use by King George.

Cotton Dresses

STYLE, as we have stated before, is the only avenue open through which the textile industry can hope to pave the way for a revival of the use of cotton in women's clothes. The ladies, if our limited knowledge of them means anything, always have and always will follow style as the only dictator of their apparel. While present day styles call for mighty little clothing of any kind, this is a populous country. If all the women, from the grandmother down to the flappers and the kids, can be interested in wearing cotton because it is stylish, a lot of spindles and looms will be kept busy.

It is encouraging to know that the style makers have turned more largely to cotton dresses this year than has been the case in a long while. The closer relations that have been established between cotton goods distributors and the style-makers are beginning to bring results.

Speaking of the length of women's skirts, a prominent cotton manufacturer of North Carolina recently said: "Two inches (he meant longer) that's all we need. Give us two more inches on women's skirts and the mills will get out the slough of despond." Of course he's right, provided the two inches are cotton.

We saw those two inches he mentions so feelingly, and more, on two cotton evening dresses at a dance in Asheville last week. It's hard to believe, but two of the dancers were wearing long skirts. We are assured that they are the last word in style. These two frocks, and they certainly were striking, reached to the wear's ankles, that is the overskirts did. These overskirts (if that

is the word) were made of cotton voile and organdy. Of course they were perfectly transparent, but they were cotton. North of the knee there was an underskirt of about the same length of the present day skirts. The effect achieved was not only pretty, but was heightened by the semi-concealment afforded, a mighty interesting idea.

The style did not originate in Asheville, of course, but in either New York or Paris. It is doubtless spreading rapidly over the country, because it is new and stylish. Every woman likes an evening dress that is entirely different from her street clothes.

It has been a long time since many of us saw a pretty girl in a really pretty evening dress of cotton. Judging from the comment we heard at Asheville, this style carries an idea that may give the silk men something to think about.

Results Count

ONE of our advertisers, writes us this week as follows:

"We wish to advise, for your benefit, that the Southern Textile Bulletin has given us more direct results than any other medium for advertising textile machinery. We have received numerous clippings with the Southern Textile Bulletin advertisement in reference to inquiries concerning machinery. This is a very accurate indication."

In advertising, as in everything else, results count. The Southern Textile Bulletin, because it is so closely read each week throughout the Southern mills, brings results to its advertisers.

The growth in our advertising patronage in recent years reflects the fact that as the Southern textile industry has grown in size and prestige, the Southern Textile Bulletin has maintained a growth that is in keeping with the steady development of the industry in the South.

It has always been our ambition to not only grow with Southern mills, but to render a quality of service that will always deserve the support and goodwill of the mills.

L. R. Gilbert

THE elevation of L. R. Gilbert to the presidency of the Southern Textile Association comes as a fitting recognition of the long and useful service that has rendered the association and the mills.

Mr. Gilbert, a graduate of the Textile Department of N. C. State College, has long been recognized as one of the most capable mill superintendents and managers in the South. His efficiency in his own work, his pleasing personality, his appreciation of the work of others, together with his long acquaintance with the work of the association, combine to make him an ideal choice for his new office.

In congratulating Mr. Gilbert upon the honor that has come to him, we also congratulate the association upon its happy selection of a man who is eminently fitted to direct its work during the year.



Servant of a Hundred Industries

Flexible as a Belt—Positive as a Gear More Efficient than Either

IN EVERY industry—on practically every type of machine, Link-Belt Silent Chain today is proving its claims to greater reliability, efficiency and economy.

Link-Belt Silent Chain is known as the Ideal Drive. It cannot slip. Its action is positive under all conditions. It is unaffected by heat, cold,

moisture and oil. By actual test it delivers 98.2% of the energy of the prime mover. Built in sizes $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1000 H.P. and over. Distributors carry stocks— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 H. P.



Decide now to have an experienced Link-Belt engineer call and make recommendations for your plant. Also, write for Data Book No. 125.

LINK-BELT COMPANY

Leading Manufacturers of Elevating, Conveying, and Power Transmission Chains and Machinery

PHILADELPHIA, 2045 Hunting Park Ave.

CHICAGO, 300 W. Pershing Road

INDIANAPOLIS, P. O. Box 85

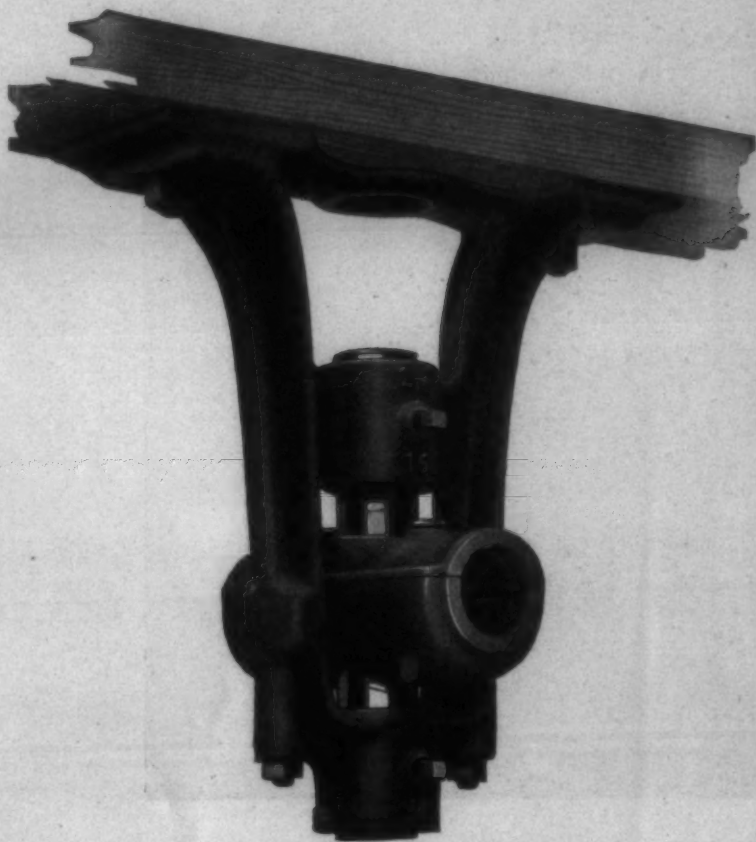
Ashland, Ky.	Boston	Charlotte	Dallas, Texas	Huntington, W. Va.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Pittsburgh	San Francisco	Portland, Ore.
Atlanta	Buffalo	Milwaukee	Denver	Kansas City, Mo.	New Orleans	St. Louis	Los Angeles	Oakland, Calif.
Birmingham, Ala.	Cleveland	New Haven	Detroit	Louisville, Ky.	New York	Wilkes-Barre	Seattle	Toronto-Montreal
	Utica							

LINK-BELT

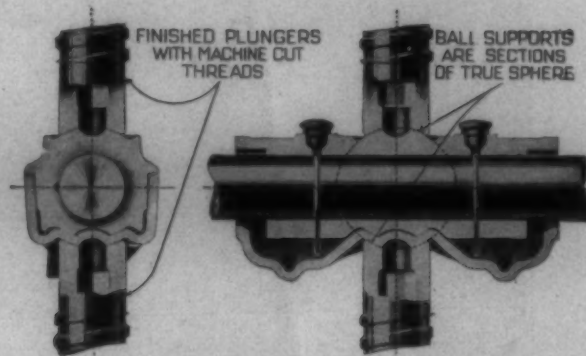
SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

SELLERS

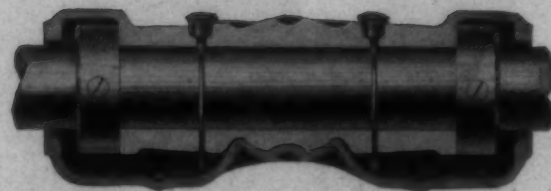
Power Transmission Equipment



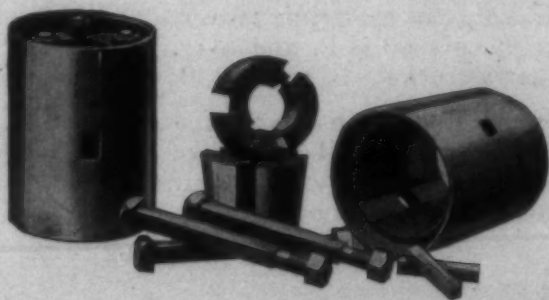
Sellers BALL and SOCKET Hangers



Showing True Ball and Socket Support for
SELLERS BEARINGS

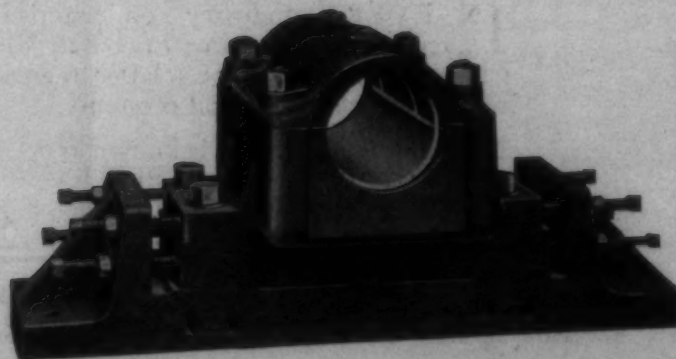


For Line and Head Shaft Work in Textile Mills there is no equal. Actual running installations 75 years old furnish proof.



"Sellers" Cone Vice Coupling

Equal to any, superior to most, most convenient of all. All parts shipped from stock, either straight or reducing.



SELLERS RIGID RING OILING PILLOW BLOCK

on

Wedge Adjusting Base Plate

Especially designed for Head Shafts and Main Drives
Great weight carrying capacity. Unexcelled oiling device

Permanence, Beauty, Strength
Above all EFFICIENCY

SELLERS

Power Transmission Equipment



Photograph of an approved Transmission Equipment under a weave room in an important New England Mill. Total friction load in this plant, including engine and loose pulleys on machines, was less than 11 per cent. I-Beam clamps to attach hangers to beams. True Ball and Socket Hangers. Ring Oiling Cast Iron Boxes. Turned Steel Shafts. Double Cone Vise Couplings.

SELLERS SYSTEM OF POWER TRANSMISSION

is the system to turn your spindles the greatest number of revolutions for a penny.

Power figures directly in the cost per pound.

This system eliminates vibration and worn bearings. Its cost of operation and maintenance is one of its greatest advantages.

Each installation is considered as a separate problem.

SEE A. G. NEW
GREENVILLE, S. C.

SOUTHERN STATES REPRESENTATIVE

William Sellers & Company, Incorporated

Main Office and Works: PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MACHINE TOOLS

SHAFTING

INJECTORS

Established 1848



*It Pays
A Dividend of \$125⁰⁰
Every Day!*

A Well Known Southern Mill Reports to Us That - - -

SINCE installing Saco-Lowell's line of Opening Equipment they have been able to lower their grade cotton from 1 to 1½ grades; making an average saving of at least 1c per pound.

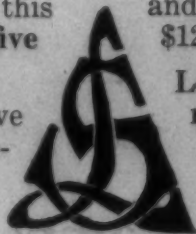
As they open 12,500 pounds per ten hours, this saving amounts to one hundred and twenty-five dollars a day.

The initial investment was slightly over five thousand dollars, and consisted of the equip-

ment illustrated above. Bale Breaker, Tandem Feeders, Lattice Opener and Cleaner, Vertical Opener, and Horizontal cleaner.

This equipment paid for itself in forty-two days; and from then on netted the mill a dividend of \$125.00 every day.

Let us make a study of your opening and cleaning requirements, in order to show you what we can save YOUR MILL.



SACO - LOWELL

Largest Manufacturers of

*It pays to
Install Modern
Machinery*

Textile Machinery in America

Personal News

J. F. Hammond has resigned as overseer of carding at the Woodside Cotton Mills, Fountain Inn, S. C.

M. C. Williams, of Hudson, N. C., has become overseer of carding at the Arcadia Mills, Ronda, N. C.

W. N. Wilson, from Kinston, N. C., has become overseer of spinning at the Arcadia Mills, Ronda, N. C.

P. E. Adams has resigned as overseer of carding at the Arcadia Mills, Ronda, N. C.

C. J. Gault has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Dilling Cotton Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

J. L. Beard, formerly of Newton, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Aragon Mills, Aragon, Ga.

J. T. Davis has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Rhodes-Rhyne Mills, Lincolnton, N. C.

Preston Newell is now superintendent of the Aponaug Manufacturing Company, Kosciusko, Miss.

R. M. Hodges has become superintendent of the Liberty Hosiery Mills, Burlington, N. C.

Jas. B. Cole is now secretary and treasurer of the Chatham Knitting Mills, Durham, N. C.

A. E. Ledyard has resigned as manager of the Eufaula Cotton Mills, Eufaula, Ala.

J. T. Hayes is now resident manager of the Mobile Cotton Mills, Mobile, Ala.

L. J. Forrester is now secretary of the American Textile Co., Atco, Ga.

Houston Godfrey has become superintendent of the Scottsboro Hosiery Mills, Scottsboro, Ga.

W. D. Shelton is now secretary of the Goodyear Clearwater Mills, Cedartown, Ga.

Jas. Newsom has been appointed vice-president and general manager of the Milstead (Ga.) Manufacturing Company.

Millard L. Jolly, overseer of No. 3 carding at the Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C., and Miss Norine Norris of Bladenboro, N. C., were married in Dillon last week.

W. T. Grant, Southern manager of the United Chemical Corp., Charlotte, is recovering rapidly from a recent operation and expects to leave the hospital this week.

P. A. Wynn, formerly with the Mandeville Cotton Mills, Carrollton, Ga., has become overseer of carding at the Tifton Cotton Mills, Tifton, Ga.

R. L. Payne has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Cotton Mills Products Co., Natchez, Miss., and accepted a similar position with the Echota Mills, Calhoun, Ga.

J. L. Cooper, from Villa Rica, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Woodside Mills, Fountain Inn, S. C.

Richard Knight has resigned as master mechanic at the Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C., and accepted a similar position with S. Slater & Sons, Webster, S. C.

C. G. Scott, formerly with the White Oak Mills, Greensboro, N. C., has accepted a position with the Belmont Fabric Mills, Belmont, N. C.

James Oates, formerly with the Griffin Manufacturing Company, Griffin, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at Thomas Henry and Sons Co., Nashville, Tenn.

David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, who is traveling in Europe, writes that he now expects to land in New York on July 11. His original plan was to land on July 3.

R. J. Brown, who for the past ten years has been manager of the Santee Mills, Orangeburg, S. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of No. 5 plant of the Cotton Products Company, Mobile, Ala.

E. M. Terryberry Leaves Howard Bros.

E. M. Terryberry, who for the past 12 years has been Southern agent for Howard Bros. Manufacturing Company, with sales offices in Atlanta, has resigned his position effective July 1st.

Mr. Terryberry, or "Terry" as he is known throughout the textile South, is one of the best known and most popular sales agents in the South. During his connection with Howard Bros., he has made hundreds of friends who will be interested to know that is changing his work. Mr. Terryberry expects to announce his future plans at an early date.

Mr. Terryberry also announces that John Wilson, who has been with Howard Bros., Manufacturing Company, as road man and card clothing expert for the last 12 years, has also resigned his position with the company.

Cotton Hose Exports 38%

Washington, D. C.—Cotton hosiery represented 68 per cent of the exports from the United States during 1926 although in value, they represented 38 per cent, the Department of Commerce reports. Rayon hosiery totaled 18 per cent of exports and 21 per cent in value. Silk hosiery which totaled 14 per cent of the exports, was highest in value 41 per cent. The total for the year was 6,956,737 dozen pairs, valued at \$2,244,259, a family uniform increase, the department reports.

AMALIE PRODUCTS

PROGRESSION

The Link Between Amalie Textile Specialties and Sonneborn Technical Service

IN a period of ten years, and particularly during the past five, radical changes and improvements have been wrought in the industry.

Alert manufacturers adjusted their organizations and methods to the new demands created by this condition.

Our organization has not failed in this respect. It has kept abreast as it always has in the past—

By exhaustive chemical research, by practical experimentation and by constantly aiming at even higher quality of products.

Result!—Highly specialized products for the various branches of the textile industry that are uniformly superior, that function properly and with unusual economy.

Our laboratory staff of skilled chemical engineers knows your problems intimately.

Our sales organization comprises men who fully understand the benefits to be derived from AMALIE TEXTILE SPECIALTIES.

Our facilities and organization are always at your disposal. Acquaint us with your problems!

L. SONNEBORN SONS, Inc.
NEW YORK

Manufacturing Chemists for the Textile Industry
Sales Offices in Leading Textile Centers

L. SONNEBORN SONS, INC., NEW YORK, N.Y.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Newton, N. C.—The Clyde Cotton Mills are to install a complete new lighting system, the work to be done by Michael and Bivens, Gastonia, N. C.

Concord, N. C.—Fifty new motors are to be installed at the Cabarrus Cotton Mills and the plant required throughout. Contract for the electrical work has been let to Michael and Bivens, Gastonia, N. C.

Wellford, S. C.—The addition to the Jackson Mills No. 2 is well under way. It will be 3 stories, 75x100 feet and will house 4,000 additional spindles and 100 looms. The plant is now running night and day and has large orders on hand.

Considerable improvement is being made in the village, the work including the building of 20 new cottages.

Greensboro, N. C.—The new Cone Country Club and clubhouse, which the Cones, as well as the 17 acre lake, built and furnished for the benefit of the employees of the Cone Export & Commission Co.'s office here, located 10 miles south of the city, was formally opened Saturday with a luncheon, when officers were named and short talks were made by Julius Cone, Bernard Cone, Ben and Herman Cone.

Biltmore, N. C.—With a payroll of 250 persons the Sayles-Biltmore bleacheries, located near here, is now virtually operating all of its facilities, according to Resident Manager S. M. Fessenden.

When the full equipment of the giant bleachery is finally installed more than 300 employees will be necessary for its operation.

It was announced that Frank A. Sayles, president of the Sayles Finishing Plants, Inc., will visit the Biltmore plant within a few weeks to make an inspection.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Plans for an addition to the mercerizing plant of the Dixie Mercerizing Co., were announced Saturday by Carter Lupton, president. This expansion is additional to that now in progress at the spinning mill in Lupton City, north of the river.

The mercerizing plant's addition, which will adjoin the Ridgedale plant is expected to cost about \$100,000, and will mercerize single-ply yarn, with a capacity of from 10,000 to 15,000 pounds of yarn a week.

Final plans are being prepared by Pringle & Smith, Atlanta, and will be complete about July 1. The building will be two stories of reinforced concrete and will have a floor space of 12,000 feet.

Including this addition the total expenditures of the company for improvements during the year will reach over \$900,000. The spinning mill addition is already well under way.

THE FARISH COMPANY

COMMISSION MERCHANTS



100 WORTH STREET

NEW YORK



FRED'K VIETOR & ACHELIS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

65-69 Leonard St.

New York

DICKSON & VALENTINE DEPT.



BELL'S SERVICE RINGS TRUE

CONSULTING, SUPERVISING, DESIGNING AND CONSTRUCTION

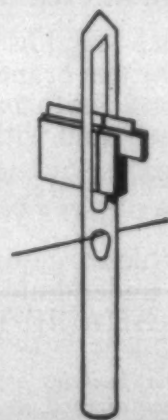
OF

TEXTILE MILLS & BLEACHERIES—STEAM & HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANTS
OLD MILLS REORGANIZED, EXTENDED & APPRAISED
MILL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT—WATER & SEWAGE DISPOSAL

GEO. C. BELL

MILL ENGINEER & ARCHITECT

420 PIEDMONT BLDG., Phone 6628 CHARLOTTE, N. C.



INSTALL

K-A ELECTRICAL WARP STOP MOTIONS—NOW

The far seeing weaving mill executive installs K-A Warp Stop Motions knowing that money put at interest will yield interest—but money invested in K-A will yield ten fold.

Southern Representative
WILLIAM D. WHITTAKER

R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.
PAWTUCKET, R. I. ATLANTA, GA.

Members American Society Landscape Architects

E. S. DRAPER

1516 E. Fourth St.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

101 Marietta Bldg.
ATLANTA, GA.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT and ENGINEER

Town Planning and Mill Villages --
Real Estate Subdivision and Re-
sorts

Country Clubs and Golf Courses
Private Estate and Home Grounds
Parks, Playgrounds and Cemeteries

Complete Topographic Surveys
General Designs, Grading, Planting
and Detail Plans

Supervision of Landscape and
Engineering Construction

Largest Landscape Organization in the South

Troutman, N. C.—The Hall-Kale Mills, which are doubling capacity, have let contract to Michael and Bivens, Gastonia, N. C., for electrical equipment and work.

Chester, S. C.—A windstorm, bearing all of the earmarks of a small tornado, struck the Eureka Cotton Mills here, ripping the roof off of the picker room, letting in considerable rain. The damage done could not be learned although the mills is said to be insured. No other damage was done to the mills or village.

Nashville, Tenn.—The entire equipment and property of Cumberland Hosiery Mills has been transferred to W. R. Coleman, who has been its secretary and treasurer.

It is understood that is a preliminary move to transferring the property to other interests and that negotiations to this end have been in progress for some time. Members of the company would not give out plans at present. The deal is said to involve about \$30,000.

Rocky Mount, N. C.—Practical assurance of the establishment of a silk mill in Rocky Mount, employing approximately 300 skilled workers, were given by Chamber of Commerce officials following the visit of Harry Klotz, president of the Klotz Silk Manufacturing Company of Clifton and Patterson, N. J., and Victor J. Hopkins, vice-president, who are making a tour of the South in an effort to find a suitable location for the mill this company intends to establish in this State.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Dividends totaling \$46,745 were declared at meetings held by the directors of Chesnee and Saxon Mills.

The regular semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent on \$394,900 common stock will be paid by Chesnee Mills. Stockholders will receive \$19,745.

Saxon Mill stockholders will receive \$27,000, or 5 per cent on the mills' \$900,000 common stock. This is the usual semi-annual dividend for Saxon.

Various other mills in the county will hold their semi-annual meetings for the purpose of declaring dividends within the next two weeks.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Directors and stockholders of the Crystal Springs Bleachery Company, in special meeting recently voted to accept the proposal of D. A. Jewell and associates to buy the bleachery. The sale will become effective on or about July 15.

Under the terms of the offer made by Mr. Jewell, who is president of the present bleachery company, holders of the common stock will receive \$140 for each share of \$100 par value. As a 100 per cent stock dividend was declared by the directors at the January meeting this year, the original common stockholders will receive \$280 for each \$100 invested.

About \$1,400,000 is involved. The individual stockholders are given the option of taking cash for their holdings or 7 per cent preferred stock in the new company to be organized by Mr. Jewell in either case on the basis of 1.4 for 1.

Under Mr. Jewell's plan of reorganization, the new company will be capitalized at \$2,000,000 of which \$1,000,000 will be common stock, and \$1,000,000 preferred. The present company has not outstanding preferred stock and all of its bonds have been retired.

The common stock of the new company will be held entirely by Mr. Jewell and his associates who are understood to be members of his family, so the sale will involve no change in the management of the bleachery which has been in successful operation under Mr. Jewell's direction for about 20 years.

N. C. Meeting This Week

An unusually good program has been prepared for the meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina, at their mid-summer convention to be held at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, Friday and Saturday of this week, according to a letter sent out by Hunter Marshall, Jr., secretary and treasurer of the association.

Among the speakers who have already accepted places on the program are Edgar Watkins, of Atlanta, an outstanding authority on transportation and traffic problems, and Dr. D. W. Dyer, of Vanderbilt University, who is regarded as one of the best informed men in the coun-

try on industrial and economic questions.

Tentative places on the program have been reserved for Carter Glass, United States Senator from Virginia and former Secretary of the Treasury; Homer L. Ferguson, president

of the Newport News Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company and former president of the Manufacturers Association, and W. S. Lee, of Charlotte, vice-president and engineer of the Southern Power Company, who is recognized as one of the outstand-

ing industrial leaders in the Carolinas.

Entertainment features will include an elaborate banquet Friday evening.

It is anticipated by the members that the business sessions of the convention will be replete with important and interesting features. Co-operation will be the keynote of the gathering. The industry is just emerging from one of the longest periods of depression it has ever experienced and intelligent co-operation by all members will be stressed as the means of returning the industry to a sound basis.

Election of officers will feature the business session. Present officers of the association are: J. M. Gamewell, Lexington, president; C. C. Hill, Winston-Salem, first vice-president; J. H. Separk, Gastonia, third vice-president, and Hunter Marshall, Jr., Charlotte, secretary-treasurer.

Report Bancroft to Control Rosemary.

There are persistent rumors in mill circles that the controlling interest of the Rosemary Manufacturing Company, Roanoke Rapids, N. C., is to be taken over by Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co., Wilmington, Del. The report has been denied by a former official of the mill, but continues to come from reliable sources. It is understood that the Bancroft interests now control about one-third of the Rosemary stock and that the Bancrofts will be much more closely allied with Rosemary operations from now on.

Want Band Director

Who will also work in mill. Address "Band," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

EXPERT SHAFTING WORK

Shafting work of all kinds. Can erect any kind of bearings. 20 years' experience in erecting and overhauling. First-class work at reasonable prices.

G. L. ALVERSON
Simpsonville, S. C.

FABREEKA

The Standard Textile Belting
USED throughout the Industry

BECAUSE

It is waterproof
It has long life
It gives increased production
It costs less

ASK US

J. Russell McElwee *Manager*
Z. V. McClure *Representative*
Ralph Morrison *Representative*
Robert M. Roberts *Representative*

Fabreeka Belting Co.
Southern Headquarters, ROCK HILL, S. C.

LA SOIE DE CHATILLON

Soc. An. Italiana—Capital 200,000,000 Lires—Milan, Italy

RAYON (Viscose)

DAILY OUTPUT 50,000 lbs.

"SERIS"

Artificial Schappe

"CHATILAINE"

Artificial Wool

ARTIFICIAL STRAW

ARTIFICIAL HORSEHAIR

SOLE SELLING AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS U. S. A.

ASIAM, Inc.

59 Pearl St., New York City

Whitehall 8572-8389

John L. Davidson, Southern Representative

Loom Cords a Specialty



We Also Manufacture

The Improved Dobby Bars and Pegs

Rice Dobby Chain Company

Millbury

:::

:::

:::

:::

Mass.

*Hundreds of
Successful Mills are
SPEEDING UP PRODUCTION*

by using WASHBURN WOOD TOPS on their
Spinning Frames in place of the old-fashioned
intermediate top rolls.

Eliminate re-setting to staple and say "Good-
bye" to Cockles.

Order a trial side to-day.



Reliable Humidifying Devices Since 1888

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

Atlanta
Georgia

Boston
Massachusetts

Charlotte
North Carolina

Greenville
South Carolina

Whitin Combers At Bargain Prices

For quick sale we have priced
the following machinery away
below its value:

12—8 Head Combers, 12" lap.
2—Sliver Lap Machines.
2—Ribbon Lap Machines.
36—6 Head Combers, 10" lap.
4—Sliver Lap Machines.
4—Ribbon Lap Machines.

This machinery now in operation
producing first quality work.
Will sell as a whole or in part.

Louisville Cotton Mills Co.
Louisville, Ky.

BALING PRESS

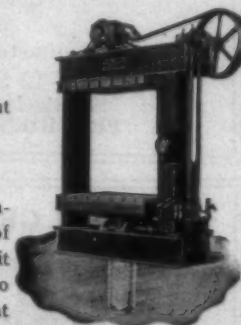
75 to 300
Tons

With or without
Motor

Any width, opening,
and rise of
platen to suit
your work—Also
Knuckle Joint
and Power Screw
Presses. Let us

tell you more about them.

Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.
367 W. Water St. SYRACUSE, N. Y.



Established 1873

THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.

OFFICES:
110 East 42nd St.
New York City



Quality Guaranteed

in all our compounds for

SIZING

SOFTENING

FINISHING

WEIGHTING

Many years practical experience of our technical staff enables us to meet all your requirements. Our Textile Research Laboratories are at your disposal. Your correspondence and trial orders are solicited.

Southern Agent: Cameron McRae, Concord, N. C.

W. C. GIBSON, Atlanta, Ga.
Georgia and Alabama Representative.

JACK WILKINS, Greenville, S. C.,
South Carolina Representative

WORKS:
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cicero, Ill.

Boil-off Oil

Soluble Oils

50%-75%

Rayon Sizings

The Fine Points of Carding

(Continued from Page 32)

staple: Feed plate to licker-in .010, mote knife to licker-in .007, licker-in screen to licker-in .022, licker-in screen to cylinder .017, licker-in to cylinder .007, back knife plate to .017, flats to cylinder .007, front knife plate .034, flat stripper cone .012, doffer to cylinder .007, cone to doffer .012, screen to cylinder at front .034 and back a little closer. You will find this a very good setting for ordinary cotton $\frac{3}{8}$ inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch staple, but if you mix strict middling with the ordinary cotton, this setting would mistreat the strict middling cotton.

We will go to our drawing where we will set the rolls for strict middling cotton: Front roll to second roll 15-16 inches; second to third 13 inches; third roll to back roll 17-16 inches. This setting is for both drawings second and finish. On ordinary cotton $\frac{3}{8}$ inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch staple, set front roll to second 13-16 inches; second roll to third roll 14 inches; third roll to back 15-16 inches. This setting is for both drawings, and

which will give good results. We hear some complaint about different kinds of machines not doing good work, but it is not the machine every time or its setting, it is the kind of cotton that is used and the way they are mived. Set up for the staple you have to run, and the machine will give good work, if they are in good shape and the machine tender will do his duty.

We will go to our slubbers where we will set our rolls for strict middling $\frac{3}{8}$ inch to 1 inch staple cotton: Front roll to middle roll 14 inches; middle roll to back roll 14 inches; and on ordinary $\frac{3}{8}$ inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch cotton, close the rolls up. The above settings are all right on intermediates for the two staples of cotton. On fine frames, front roll to middle should be set 14-16 inches, middle to back 13-16 inches. You will find these settings all right if the fixers will do their part, and also keep the machines properly oiled and cleaned.

As we have passed through the card room with all the settings, we will think back where some faults could be, and we will start fault finding in the picker room and go back through all machines to the fine frames. At the breakers, intermediates, and finishers see that the gaskets are in

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE AND TRUE RUNNING BOBBINS

ROLLS

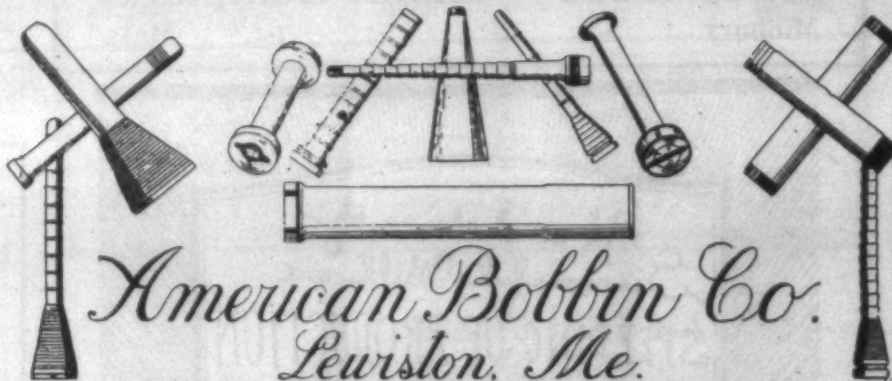
UNDERCLEARER
FOSTER WINDER

SPOOLS

TWISTER
METAL PROTECTED

ENAMELED BOBBINS
OF ALL KINDS

CONES AND BUTTS



BOBBINS

MULTIPLE HOLE FEELER
SLUBBERS
INTERMEDIATE
WARP
TWISTER
SPEEDER
FILLING
FLAX AND JUTE
METAL PROTECTED
DUCK FILLING
UNIVERSAL WINDERS
WOOL FILLING
WOOL WARP
RAYON

WE ARE SPECIALISTS IN MANUFACTURING
AUTOMATIC LOOM AND RAYON BOBBINS OF ALL TYPES

SCOTT TESTERS

The Standard of The World For Tests of Fabrics,
Yarns, Twines, Etc.

Manufactured By
HENRY L. SCOTT CO.
101 Blackstone St.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Direct Southern Representative
The Aldrich Machine Works
Greenwood, South Carolina

"HIGH GRADE"

BOBBINS
SPOOLS
SHUTTLES
SKEWERS
ROLLS, ETC.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

THE DAVID BROWN COMPANY

Lawrence, Mass.

Correspondence Solicited

Catalog on Request

AUTOMATIC SHUTTLES

Our Automatic Shuttles are
giving Perfect Satisfaction in
Leading Mills throughout the
country on all classes of work.

good shape and fitting good, and close around the screens so no chokes can accumulate around the gaskets or rolls. See that dust room is cleaned at end of each week, that all the flues are open, and that they do not have a back draft shape, the belt the proper weight and width, the shipper rod clean and working free at all times. See that machine tender keeps his laps from splitting and that he does not run out, and does not double any when lapping up.

Do not use humidity on your cotton until you get it through the cards, for the dryer you keep it the better you can clean it. See that your cone belts on intermediates and finishers are kept in center of cones all the time, and that lap racks work free. On pickers see that no laps are passed on to the cards except with a small variation to get good even weighing sliver. Be sure that card hands do not piece up ends after stripping until the card has filled up again. Let it run on the floor, and, also that drawing hands properly piece up ends and lap them. Do not allow drawing hands to stick waste under top clearers or top rolls, as it will cause uneven work. See that all weights are working free and that the proper weight is on the roll. Keep all clearers properly cleaned, as this prevents dirty work. See that all trumpets have the same bore and are the same length. See that slubber hands keep their clearers cleaned at the proper time, and that they do not put waste under clearers, which makes bad work.

Frame hands should not fan off machines, but should wipe them off clean and keep everything properly oiled. The fixers and second hands should watch all frame hands and see that they keep three raps on the presser finger all the time, as this will prevent bad work farther on.

See that the tensions are properly looked after. Frame hands should piece ends and not splice them. Watch your tensions on drawing frames and fly frame as the weather changes. Weigh up as many as four to six and eight times a day when the weather is changing, and see that every oil hole is properly oiled at the proper time, and your troubles will not be so great. Try to keep all machines and machine tenders from mistreating the cotton as it passes through.

You will find that 270 is a good roll speed on metallic rolls, and 320 on common rolls for strict middling cotton. Drawing roll speed on ordinary cotton, you will find 240 on metallic rolls, and 300 on common rolls will give very good results.

S. C.

Number Thirty

I shall offer a few ideas on the objects of carding.

Principles of Carding.

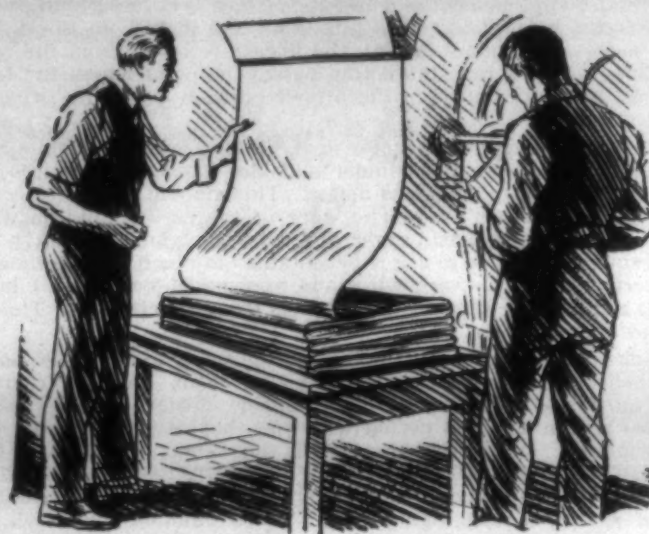
In order to arrive at the previously mentioned objects, the principle of combing the fibres between sets of closely arranged wire teeth is adopted. Carding is really a combing or brushing action, the fibres being operated on by a series of wire teeth which have the same effect as loosely holding a few fibres at the time and striking them with a comb.

The cotton is transferred from the face of the cylinder from the hicker-in at the point where the two surfaces nearly touch each other and is carried upward and forward by in until brought to the point where the flats and the cylinder are brought into close proximity. When the cylinder reaches the first flat, the cotton on its surface has a tendency to project from it on account of centrifugal force of the cylinder, and comes in contact with the teeth at the toe of the first flat. The stock is gradually drawn through the teeth of the flat, receiving more and more of a combing or carding action until the heel of the flat is reached. Here the teeth of the flat and the cylinder are in closest proximity and here the cotton consequently receives its greatest carding action.

Some of the fibres that have not been projected sufficiently may not have received any carding action and the cylinder carries them forward to the next flat. The fibres that have been carded once may be carded again with such additional fibres as are brought under the action of the succeeding flat and so on throughout the entire series. The flats are set a little closer to the cylinder at the front or delivery end than at the back or feed end of the card. This method, combined with the heel and toe arrangement of the flats, insures a gradual and effective carding of all of the fibres before they have passed through the last flat. The small impurities are left behind as they are forced between the teeth of the wire on the flats or cylinder and remain there until the wire is cleaned or stripped. The short fibres and impurities are retained while the long clean fibres are passed forward.

The comb that cleans the flats consists of a thin sheet of steel attached to a shaft and having its lower edge made up of fine teeth. It is capable of adjustment so as to be moved closer or further from the wire on the flats. The comb is given an oscillating motion by means of a cam acting on the arm. Each stroke strips from a flat a portion of short fibre, leaf and other impurities that adhere to its face. After the waste known as flat strippings has been removed by the comb the flats are brushed out by means of the brush. The brush, after it has operated on the flats, is cleaned by means of a hackle comb. Beneath the cylinder is placed a screen known as the cylinder screen. It is supported so that it may be set closer or further from the cylinder. As the latter revolves the fibres that project come in contact with the screen.

The doffer is covered with card clothing similar to that of the cylinder



Want soft goods?

THEN do your processing the OAKITE way. Use OAKITE in connection with kier-boiling, soaping, scouring and similar operations. And you can depend on getting goods exceptionally soft — consistently.

For OAKITE does much more than eliminate all dirt, oil, grease, and foreign matter. OAKITE effectively modifies the severe action of caustic. Prevents formation of insoluble soap. Leaves fibres pliable, and fabrics soft and elastic.

Let us send you our booklet "WET FINISHING TEXTILES." It explains how OAKITE through the principle of emulsification, is able to improve the finish of all fabrics. Write for a copy today.

OAKITE IS MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

OAKITE PRODUCTS, INC., 38 Thames St., NEW YORK, N. Y.
(Formerly OAKLEY CHEMICAL CO.)

Oakite Service Men, cleaning specialists, are located at

Albany, Allentown, Pa., *Atlanta, Ga., Altoona, Pa., Baltimore, *Birmingham, Ala., *Boston, Bridgeport, *Brooklyn, Buffalo, *Camden, Charlotte, N. C., Chattanooga, Tenn., *Chicago, *Cincinnati, *Cleveland, *Columbus, O., Dallas, *Davenport, *Dayton, Decatur, Ill., *Denver, *Des Moines, *Detroit, Erie, Flint, Mich., Fresno, Cal., *Grand Rapids, Harrisburg, Hartford, *Indianapolis, *Jacksonville, Fla., *Kansas City, *Los Angeles, Louisville, Ky., *Memphis, Tenn., *Milwaukee, *Minneapolis, *Montreal, Newark, Newburgh, N. Y., New Haven, *New York, *Oakland, Cal., *Omaha, Neb., *Philadelphia, *Pittsburgh, Portland, Me., *Portland, Ore., Providence, Reading, *Rochester, Rockford, Rock Island, *San Francisco, *Seattle, *St. Louis, South Bend, Ind., Syracuse, *Toledo, *Toronto, Trenton, N. J., *Tulsa, Okla., Utica, *Vancouver, B. C., Williamsport, Pa., Worcester

*Stocks of Oakite Materials are carried in these cities.

OAKITE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Industrial Cleaning Materials and Methods

except that the wire on the doffer is more closely set and somewhat finer. As the cylinder approaches the doffer its surface is covered with separated fibres of cotton since it is set within about .005 inch from the doffer. It does not necessarily follow that all the fibres are taken from the cylinder by the doffer the first time the cotton passes the point where the transfer is made, as they may not be in the proper position to become attached to the doffer.

Waste is a very important factor in carding. There is a certain amount under the licker-in and the cylinder and also between the wires of the clothing on the flats, cylinder and doffer. This amount of waste, as a rule, should not exceed 5 per cent. The work of the card should be watched closely, especially as to waste under the cylinder, which should be examined at frequent intervals to see if it contains too much good cotton. This waste interferes with the card wires and prevents the card from doing its best work and must be removed at intervals from the clothing. This process is known as stripping.

In common with all other machinery, the parts of the cards must be oiled periodically and all parts must be kept clean. The fly from below the card must also be removed. The number of times that a card must be stripped within a stated period will vary, but may be said to depend upon two factors. One is that the greater the weight of the cotton that is put through the cards per day, the more frequently they must be stripped. On fine work the clothing should be kept as free as possible from short fibres and particles of foreign matter. When running fine work, cards should be stripped more frequently, despite the fact that less cotton is being put through the cards than in coarse work. On fine work, cards should be stripped three times a day unless a very large production is being obtained, when it is advisable to strip four or even five times. On medium production and where a very high grade of work is not called for it is not necessary to strip the cylinder and doffer more than twice a day.

Grinding is the process of sharpening the teeth of the card wire on the cylinder, doffer and flats. It is done by means of rolls called grinding rolls and is very important in good carding. All grinding is usually done by men known as card grinders. The cards are usually ground in rotation. Before the grinding takes place, however, the card must be prepared for the purpose. The lap is broken off at the back and the end allowed to run through. Any cotton in the card is allowed to run through and the cylinder and doffer are then stripped clean of short fibres, care being taken that no cotton remains on the parts stripped. The card is then started and flats allowed to run bare of all strippings. The card is then stopped and the fly taken out from under the card and between the sides of the

cylinder from frame work and between the sides of the cylinder and frame work between the sides of the doffer and framework where it collects. This waste is removed by means of a long thin hook. Care should be taken to remove all loose fly from around and under the card before grinding is started. The cylinder is driven the usual speed but in the opposite direction that is used in carding. It is necessary to reverse the direction so the back of the tooth may be presented to the grinding roll when grinding the cylinder. The cylinder and doffer are then brushed with a brush about 2 feet long and 3 inches wide which is held in contact with the cylinder and doffer wire by the operatives and moved from side to side on the card. This removes all dust from the interstices of the wire. The card is then allowed to run a few minutes to remove dust that has lodged between the flats when brushing cylinder and doffer.

Place the grinding rolls in their stands and usually before the proper bands are adjusted the grinder proceeds to set the grinding roll to the wire on the cylinder and doffer. The card is started, the grinder determines the actual settings of the grinding rolls to the wire by placing his ear as close as possible to the point at which the grinding roll comes in contact with the wire, judging by the sound when each grinding roll is in correct position. In light grinding, only a light buzzing sound should be heard and care should be taken that this is the same at all points on the cylinder or doffer. If the roll grinds on one portion longer than the other, the wire will be lower at this place. The time required for grinding the cylinder and doffer depends on the condition of the card. I would say that between 6 and 8 hours is a good time for grinding. The flats are ground with the drum roll and the length of time required is from 4 to 6 weeks.

Set the licker-in to cylinder .0071 doffer to cylinder with a 5 or 7 leaf gauge. When No. 7 gauge is used the doffer is usually set tight to the gauge. If doffer is set too far from the cylinder, a patchy or cloudy web will result owing to the doffer not taking the fibre from the cylinder regularly, thus allowing the wire of the cylinder to fill up. The mote knives are set to licker-in by means of a leaf gauge, from 12 to 17 gauge. The leaf gauge is also used to make this setting and is inserted between the licker-in and the face of the feed plate. The number of the gauge varies from 7 to 15 gauge. I recommend other settings as follows: Feed plate to No. 10 or 12 inch gauge; licker-in screen nose $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch. Setting screen to cylinder .017; bottom of screen to cylinder .029; front screen, bottom .029; top .022; bottom front plate .017; top of bottom plate .012 to .014; bottom to front plate. Flats from 9 to 10 leaf gauge; comb to doffer from 12 to 15 leaf gauge.

LEARNER

(Continued Next Week)



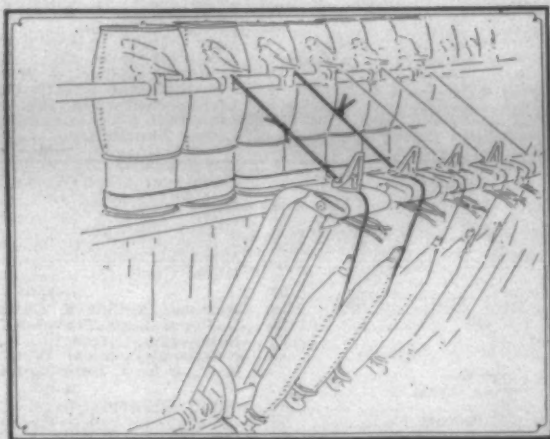
ROGERS FIBRE CO.

SOLD THROUGH SOUTHERN SUPPLY DEALERS

210 Lincoln Street Boston
1024 Filbert St., Philadelphia

78 Fifth Ave., New York
326 South Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

Knots in Yarns Are Little Things, *BUT---* *Ever Get a Cinder in Your Eye?*



In your spooling, for example, when a break occurs or ends must be pieced up, use the Boyce Weavers' Knotter to tie a tight, trouble-free weavers' knot with evenly clipped ends. Your spooler hands can learn quickly to use the Boyce Weavers' Hand Knotter. Why expose yourself to losses from loom stops and seconds from the bulky, "chicken head" knot?



Here is the sturdy Boyce Weavers' Hand Knotter. Its use is insurance against knot troubles in your mill (or your customers' mills). Put the Boyce Weavers' Knotter on your payroll. It will pay for itself in a remarkably short time by increased production and decreased seconds.

Right through your mill (or your customers' mills if you make sales yarn), "chicken head" knots in yarn give trouble just like a cinder in your eye. Stoppage of looms and knitting machines due to "chicken head" knots catching in reeds or needles isn't the end of knot trouble. These lumpy knots with long ends frequently make a second out of the finished fabric.

Boyce Weavers' Hand Knotter ties a true weavers' knot and clips the ends evenly—and keeps doing the job in just a fraction of the time required to tie a weavers' knot by hand. Since the days of spinning wheels and hand looms, the weavers' knot has been recognized as best for yarns because it will slip through tight places and imbed itself in any fabric.

We would like for you to see for yourself what Boyce Weavers' Hand Knotter does. Write for a demonstration in your mill.

Mill Devices Co., Inc.

Main Office and Plant

Gastonia, N. C.

Northern Representative:

C. E. Herrick,
Room 110, 44 Franklin St.,
Providence, R. I.

Canadian Agents:

W. J. Westaway Co., Ltd.,
Hamilton, Canada.

European Agents:

Mellor, Bromley & Co., Ltd.,
Leicester, Eng.

BOYCE WEAVERS' KNOTTER

HARRIS

TRADE MARK—REGISTERED

OILS AND GREASES

WE have done business in the South for
the past

40 YEARS

DURING that time, HARRIS OILS
have won a reputation for uniform
high quality.

IF you want LUBRICATION ECONO-
MY, write us today and let us tell you
why it is ECONOMY to use HARRIS OILS
in your plant.

A. W. HARRIS OIL CO.

326 South Water St.
Providence, R. I.

PRINTING?

RULED FORMS?

GET OUR QUOTATIONS

LETTER HEADS

on any quality of paper and envelopes to match

BILL HEADS FACTORY FORMS
STATEMENTS INVOICES
PAY ROLL ENVELOPES

Let us LITHOGRAPH your Letter Head

LOOSE LEAF SYSTEMS and BINDERS

Ledgers, Journals, Cashbooks and Day Books

MANY MILL FORMS CARRIED IN STOCK

WASHBURN PRINTING CO.

DAVID CLARK, President

18 WEST FOURTH ST. Phone 342 CHARLOTTE, N. C.

You Receive Seventeen (17) Years of Practical Printing Experience

Index To Advertisers

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

A	Page	K	Page
Acme Sales Co.	—	Kaumagraph Co.	—
Akron Belting Co.	63	Keever Starch Co.	—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	—	Kentworth Inn	58
Aluminum Co. of America	—	Kilpstein, A. & Co.	15
American Bobbin Co.	38	—	—
American Cellulose & Chemical Mfg. Co., Ltd.	23	Ladew, Edward R. Co.	—
American Kron Scale Co.	—	Lane, W. T. & Bros.	2
American Moistening Co.	37	Langley, W. H. & Co.	60
American Casablancas Corp.	44	Lawrence, A. C. Leather Co.	—
American Textile Banding Co.	—	Lavonia Mfg. Co.	61
Amory, Browne & Co.	60	Leslie, Evans & Co.	60
Arabi Mfg. Co.	38	Lesser-Goldman Co.	60
Arnold, Hoffman & Co.	—	Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co. and U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	46
Ashworth Bros.	66	Lindley Nurseries, Inc.	42
Asiam, Inc.	37	Link-Belt Co.	Colored Insert
Associated Business Papers, Inc.	—	Lowell Shuttle Co.	—
Atlanta Brush Co.	54	—	—
Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co.	59	Marston, Jno. P. Co.	—
—	—	Mathieson Alkali Works	—
Bahnson Co.	1	Mill Devices Co., Inc.	41
Bancroft, Jos. & Sons Co.	53	Mauney Steel Co.	—
Barber-Colman Co.	Insert	Marrow Machine Co.	62
Bell, Geo. C.	36	Moccasin Bushing Co.	62
Bond, Chas. Co.	—	Moreland Sizing Co.	61
Borne, Scrymser Co.	9	Morse Chain Co.	67
Bosson & Lane	57	—	—
Bradley, A. J. Mfg. Co.	56	National Aniline & Chemical Co.	—
Briggs-Schaffner Co.	68	National Ring Traveler Co.	61
Brown, David Co.	38	Newburger Cotton Co.	—
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co.	17	Newport Chemical Works, Inc.	10
—	—	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.	—
Carrier Engineering Corp.	—	—	—
Catlin & Co.	61	Oakite Products, Inc.	39
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.	68	—	—
Charlotte Mfg. Co.	2	Page Fence & Wire Products Assn.	58
Chicago Belting Co.	—	Parker, Walter L. Co.	—
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.	—	Parks-Cramer Co.	6
Collins Bros. Machine Co.	—	Penick & Ford, Ltd.	—
Commercial Fibre Co. of America, Inc.	7	Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc.	—
Cook's, Adam Sons	—	Philadelphia Belting Co.	—
Cooper-Hewitt Electric Co.	—	Pocasset Mfg. Co.	65
Corn Products Refining Co.	2	Powers Regulator Co.	—
Courtney, Dana S. Co.	—	—	—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	8	Reeves Bros., Inc.	60
Crump, F. M. & Co.	—	Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.	59
Curran & Barry	60	R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.	36
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.	30	Rice Dobby Chain Co.	37
Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co.	43	Rogers Fibre Co.	40
—	—	Roy, B. S. & Son	—
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	61	—	—
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	60	Saco-Lowell Shops	Colored Insert
Denison Mfg. Co.	—	Scott, Henry L. & Co.	3a
Diamond State Fibre Co.	62	Seaboard Ry.	56
Dixie Mercerizing Co.	62	Sellers, Wm. & Co.	Colored Insert
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	—	Seydel-Woolley Co.	—
Drake Corp.	—	Shambow Shuttle Co.	48
Draper, E. S.	36	Sirrine, J. E. & Co.	—
Draper Corp.	—	Slaughter, G. G.	68
Dronsfield Bros.	—	Sonneborn, L. Sons	35
Duke Power Co.	—	Sonoco Products	16
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.	37	Southern Ry.	—
Duplan Silk Corp.	25	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	59
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	—	Southern Textile Banding Mill	—
—	—	Spaulding Fibre Co.	—
Eastwood, Benjamin Co.	—	Spray Painting & Finishing Equipment Sales Co.	67
Eaton, Paul B.	59	Stafford Co.	—
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.	—	Staley, A. E. Mfg. Co.	50
Economy Baler Co.	66	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	29
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	52	Stein, Hall & Co.	27
Entwistle, T. C. Co.	—	Stone, Chas. H.	62
—	—	Sydnor Pump & Well Co.	58
Fabreka Belting Co.	37	—	—
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.	49	Terrell Machine Co.	3
Farish Co.	36	Textile Banking Co.	—
Fairbanks-Morse Co.	33	Textile Finishing Machinery Co.	—
Ferguson Gear Co.	—	Textile Mill Supply Co.	—
Flexible Steele Lacing Co.	57	Timken Roller Bearing Co.	—
Ford, J. B. Co.	58	Tubize Artificial Silk Co.	47
Foster Machine Co.	Insert	Tolhurst Machine Works	—
Franklin Process Co.	Insert	Tripod Paint Co.	—
—	—	—	—
Glidden, The, Co.	22	United Chemical Products Co.	67
Garland Mfg. Co.	—	U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	21
Gastonia Belting Co., Inc.	59	U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	51
General Electric Co.	4-5	Universal Winding Co.	Insert
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co.	—	—	—
Graton & Knight	—	Victor Ring Traveler Co.	—
Greenville Belting Co.	45	Fred'k Viator & Achelis	36
Greist Mfg. Co.	62	Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	—
—	—	—	—
Harris, A. W. Oil Co.	42	Washburn	37
Hart Products Corp.	—	Watts, Ridley & Co.	61
H. & B. American Machine Co.	26	Wellington, Sears & Co.	60
Hollingsworth, J. D.	—	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	—
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	19	White, Fred H.	67
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	63	Whitin Machine Works	—
Howard-Hickory Co.	—	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	56
Hunt, Rodney, Machine Co.	62	Wickwire-Spencer Steel Corp.	31
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.	—	Williams, J. H. Co.	18
—	—	Wilts Veneer Co.	59
International Salt Co., Inc.	—	Wolf, Jacques & Co.	20
—	—	Woodward, Baldwin & Co.	60
Jacobs, E. H. & Co.	—	Wilson, William & York	61

Make an Investment in Appearance

Cheerful Grounds make Cheerful Workers

LINDLEY NURSERIES, Inc.

Pomona, N. C.

Nurserymen—Landscape Architects

CUTLER-HAMMER "X" STARTERS ARE BUILT TO A STANDARD OF MILLIONS OF OPERATIONS

AUTOMATIC
Push-Button Control Saves
TIME
ACCIDENTS
MACHINERY

1 Thermal Overload Protection. Cuts motor from line only when heating of motor windings becomes dangerous. Easily reset from outside of case.

2 Overload release easily adjustable to insure maximum output from motor without danger to windings.

3 Interchangeable heater coils in Thermal Relays make every starter handle wide range of motor sizes.

4 Double pull solenoid type magnet. Quick action. Long, steady, heavy pull insures full roll-and-rub contact action. Cool operation of contacts and freedom from pitting assures long life.

5 Magnet coils easily interchanged to alter rating of starter or to make quick repairs or replacements.

6 Hardened and ground steel bearings used for switch mechanism. Adjustable to compensate for wear through years of steady service.

7 Individual fingers or entire switch assembly easily removed for repair or replacement.

8 Contacts easily removed for quick dressing or replacement. Contacts are heavy copper built to provide superior electrical connection with minimum wear.

9 Chimney type arc shields and heavy blow-out coils quickly carry arc away from contacts, greatly increasing their life.

10 Arc shields are easily removed for quick repair or replacement. The free working room thus provided makes repair of contacts simple and easy.

11 Case designed to provide easy access to all parts of starter. Entire design such that installation and repair work of any sort requires least possible time and effort.

12 Entire panel easily removed from case when installation requires wiring be pulled through conduit.

Your Across-the-Line Starters

To be Star Performers they must
have *these* STAR features

TO understand why the new C-H "X" (Across-the-Line) Starters have created such a sensation, it is only necessary to examine one of them. You'll see features never found in starter design before. You'll find full proof of the months of study, testing and experimenting that made possible the C-H standard of *Millions of Operations*.

Millions of operations—such starter service your plant, most likely, will never demand—but the inbuilt dependability and slow depreciation this standard insures, means big savings in operating and maintenance charges.

Specify Cutler-Hammer for your next A. C. Automatic Starter installation. Check over the features. Watch it in service. You, too, will say "Nothing else but C-H for us after this!"

The CUTLER-HAMMER Mfg. Co.
Pioneer Manufacturers of Electrical Control Apparatus
1210 St. Paul Avenue
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

CUTLER HAMMER

Industrial Efficiency Depends on Electrical Control

High Drafting For Cotton Spinning

The Casablancas System reduces manufacturing costs by eliminating processes.

Many representative mills of the country have already made large installations.

At our Boston office we have in operation a 48-spindle ring spinning frame which is at your disposal for any tests you may care to make from your own rovings.

Bring your own yarn for comparison.

American Casablancas Corporation

12 Pearl Street, Room 306, Boston, Mass.

Meeting of Southern Textile Association

(Continued from Page 31)

ciation; every mill who is not a member has been extended an invitation to join and requested to send their men to our meetings.

Rome was not built in a day, and neither will our association reach the peak in a day, or a year, or a few years, but with the combined cooperation of each and every member and a steady climb forward, in time, the desired goal will be reached.

The traveling men are playing a great part in our association; they are talking it wherever they go; they are getting men interested and bringing people to our meetings that could not be gotten out in any other way. We appreciate it and our only hope is that they will continue the good work, and work in this direction even harder next year.

We hope during the next year to get the Alabama Section started. We hope to get a Fancy Weavers' Section started as well as a Dyers', Finishers' and Bleachers' Section.

The amount of good that this association is doing is inestimable; you can see the fruits of its labors everywhere, and the mill presidents and treasurers are appreciating our efforts more and more every day; so gentlemen, don't think that it is time to coast, but let's put our shoulders behind the wagon of "efficiency and accomplishment" and with the combined cooperation and help of everyone make next year the greatest and best year ever. I thank you.

PRESIDENT GIBSON: Gentlemen, we thought it would be well to have the Secretary's books audited. Therefore we appointed J. A. Chapman, of Inman, South Carolina, to do that work, and we will ask him to make a report.

J. A. CHAPMAN (Inman, S. C.): I was appointed too late to make a complete audit. I have examined the books, and find that the books of the Secretary and Treasurer compare with the bank balance as of May 31st, and the books appear to be correctly kept, but I would like to recommend in future that the appointment of this Auditing Committee be made soon enough to enable it to make a complete audit of the Treasurer's books.

PRESIDENT GIBSON: Just at this time we think it would be well to go into this matter of presenting emblems and medals to the Arkwrights, that is, those who have made tests for the Arkwrights and have completed tests, and their tests have been approved by the Research Committee, and those submitting them elected to full membership in the Arkwrights.

I am going to ask J. M. Gamewell to present these medals.

PRESENTATION OF ARKWRIGHTS MEDALS

(Conducted by J. M. Gamewell, President North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association)

Gentlemen: It seems to me that one appearance upon this program for me should be enough. However, Mr. Gibson insisted that I present these medals. The following gentlemen have conducted and completed the prescribed tests by the Research Committee of the Arkwrights, as explained to you by your President, Mr. Gibson. I would be glad if those who are to receive medals would please come forward as your names are called. If you gentlemen will please come forward we will appreciate it:

F. Gordon Cobb, Carl H. Harris, S. A. Black, James A. Chapman, Marshall L. Dilling, Perry A. Smith, G. A. Franklin, L. O. Bunton, W. H. Gibson, Jr., George S. Brietz, Oliver G. Murphy, Richard W. Arrington, C. M. Black, H. K. Hallett, Howard C. McKenna, J. O. Edwards, Ira L. Griffin. (Presenting each of the above named gentlemen with a medal.)

Gentlemen: I congratulate you most heartily on behalf of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina, the official representative of which I am, and your sister Association, so to speak. I beseech you again to go forward with this splendid research work, which has such tremendous possibilities. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT GIBSON: Gentlemen, those medals represent work. I had some experience. I think my test was sent back perhaps the third time, and I understand some of the others were returned a time or two for more information. So, if you have your report returned, asking for more information, remember you are not the first one that has had a test returned.

Now about that special medal that is given by Mr. Alexander?

SECRETARY GREGG: Mr. President, I will ask Mr. Harris, Chairman of the Board of Governors, to make an announcement with regard to that.

CARL R. HARRIS (Inman, S. C.): Mr. President and Gentlemen—Just at this time I would like to say that a committee has been appointed to confer with Mr. Alexander and establish a basis upon which this medal can be awarded, I might say. We have not an announcement to make this morning in that respect because I think there is a good deal to be delved into in awarding this medal that Mr. Alexander is giving, and probably at the Fall meeting we will be able to announce whom it will go to.

PRESIDENT GIBSON: Is there anything else before we go into the election of officers? If not, we will proceed with the election of officers. The first on the list is the election of a President for the coming year.

J. A. CHAPMAN (Inman, S. C.): I would like to nominate L. R. Gilbert, Vice-President of the Association, for President.

This nomination was seconded, and in the absence of other nominations, Mr. Gilbert was unanimously elected President of the Association.

PRESIDENT GIBSON: Mr. Gilbert, will you come forward, please?

(L. R. Gilbert, President-elect, came forward amidst applause.)

Gentlemen, I present to you L. R. Gilbert, of North Carolina, who has

(Continued on Page 46)

Specialists in Leather Goods for Cotton Mills

Belting Repaired,
Made Over,
Degreased
or
Made Into
Lug Straps

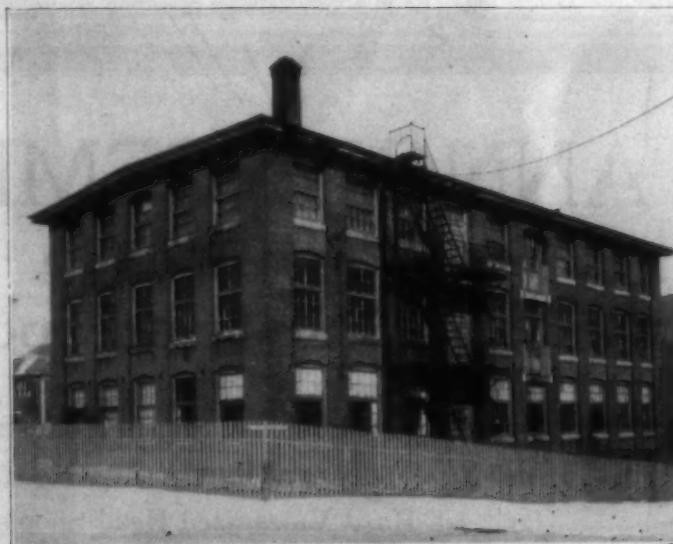


Greenville Plant

Dealers in
Sheep and Calf Skins
—
Cloth Cement
—
General
Roll Coverers
Supplies



Fall River Plant



New Bedford Plant

Manufacturers of
Leather Belting ~ Pickers ~ Strapping

Greenville Belting Co.

Greenville, S. C.

(Continued from Page 44)

served as your Vice-President for the past year, and now I wish on to him the responsibilities that I have been carrying.

PRESIDENT GILBERT: Gentlemen, I am grateful for this honor, and I can assure you that I shall do everything possible to further the interests of the Textile Industry of the South. I realize that the duties of an officer of the Southern Textile Association are becoming harder each year, and, while the praises of the different Sectional Foremen, or Chairmen—"Foremen" is a word that is in my mind, and like no doubt some of the rest of you it is hard to keep it out of my mind—have been sung. It is of no use for me to say anything about them, but the praises of the Secretary and Treasurer of this Association have not been sufficiently sung, and here I want to say that I have kept in the closest touch with his work during this year, and it has been of the highest order, and you are to be congratulated upon having a man as strong as he is in that position.

Here in the beginning of my term as President of this Association may I pay tribute to the officers of the past, who have taken the Association as a little child, and an infant, and have nursed it throughout the years until today it covers the entire South, and is doing a class of work that has challenged the attention of the world.

Gentlemen, your next officer to be elected is Vice-President.

L. L. BROWN (Clifton, S. C.): I would like to nominate a gentleman for Vice-President of the Southern Textile Association who has worked, I may say, unceasingly for a number of years. I would like to nominate Carl R. Harris, of Inman, S. C. (Applause.)

This nomination was variously seconded, and in the absence of other nominations, Mr. Harris was unanimously elected Vice-President of the Association by acclamation.

PRESIDENT GILBERT: The next officer you want to elect is a Chairman of the Board of Governors. Whom will you have for a Chairman of the Board of Governors?

ROBERT W. PHILIP (Atlanta, Ga.): When a nomination is made, usually the man merits it. I have a nomination which I should like to put before you. I should like to nominate a man of whom I have been thinking all the morning, trying to find some reason why I should not nominate him. He has every qualification which a man should and can measure up to. He was originally from Georgia. That is one of his qualifications. (Laughter.) He has been of inestimable service in the capacity in which he has been working for the Association. He is a very capable presiding officer and he

has been a darned good governor, and he will be a mighty good Chairman of this Board of Governors, placing the interpretation upon this term of the governor on an engine. (Laughter.) I place in nomination L. L. Brown, of Clifton, South Carolina, who has served you so efficiently as Chairman of your Weavers' Division, for the office of Chairman of your Board of Governors for next year. (Applause.)

MARSHALL DILLING (Gastonia, N. C.): I think we will be very fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Brown as Chairman of the Board of Governors, with the idea of pushing him on through to the other offices in this Association. I don't think we have a more capable man in this organization or a man who has worked harder for the interests of the Association than Mr. Brown. I therefore take pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mr. Brown for Chairman of the Board of Governors of this Association.

W. H. GIBSON, JR. (Biscoe, N. C.): I move that the nominations be closed.

This motion was seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT GILBERT: That automatically and unanimously elects L. L. Brown, of Clifton, South Carolina, as Chairman of the Board of Governors. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT GILBERT: The next position to be dealt with is that of Executive Secretary.

MARSHALL DILLING (Gastonia, N. C.): Mr. President, I would like to nominate F. Gordon Cobb, our present Executive Secretary. I don't believe he has been able to be here at this meeting, but he has filled this place so admirably I don't think we can afford to do without him. I therefore nominate him for this position.

This nomination was variously seconded, and in the absence of other nominations, Mr. Cobb was unanimously re-elected Executive Secretary.

PRESIDENT GILBERT: There are four three-year men to be elected to the Board of Governors this year. Nominations are in order for four men to serve each three years on the Board of Governors.

CARL R. HARRIS (Inman, S. C.): I would like to nominate a man from a section of the country that we are closely allied with and a man that you all know and who I feel would be quite an addition to the Board of Governors. I refer to H. G. Winget, of Gastonia, North Carolina, who made a talk here yesterday.

This nomination was duly seconded.

OLIVER G. MURPHY: I would like to nominate a man from down in Ala-
(Continued on Page 48)

ANNOUNCEMENT

To the Textile Trade Hard Fibre Head Spools

The U S Bobbin & Shuttle Company, Providence, R. I., and the Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Company, Johnson City, N. Y., are the only manufacturers authorized to make and sell Hard Vulcanized Head Spools under Letters Patent No. 1,515,148, issued to H. D. Clinton, under date of November 11, 1924.

Your guarantee of quality and protection against inferior construction or infringement is the trade-mark or seal of either company impressed upon the head of the spools, together with the date of patent.

Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co.

Johnson City, New York

U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co.

Providence, Rhode Island

Today's tendency is toward
FINE SIZES

A NOTEWORTHY change has taken place in the rayon industry. Manufacturers of the sheerer fabrics are increasing their use of the finer filament yarns.

The reason lies in the great progress that has been made in the quality of these yarns, advancing by rapid stages from the coarser, weaker, and more lustrous fibers to the present stronger, softer and more beautiful yarns.

Tubize is successfully meeting this ever-increasing demand by producing matchless yarns in the 100, 85, 75, 65 and 55 denier sizes. In these popular sizes the famous Tubize extra margin of strength is of inestimable value—a margin that makes Tubize 10% stronger than the strongest and 27% stronger than the weakest.

Samples sent on request.

TUBIZE ARTIFICIAL SILK CO.
of America

303 Fifth Avenue, New York
Factories: Hopewell, Va.


Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
BRAND YARN. Made in U. S. A.

“WEARS LONGER BECAUSE IT'S STRONGER”

SHAMBOW

Solves Another Problem

If you are weaving off paper tubes or cops, you have probably experienced considerable trouble caused by the variation in the diameter of the tubes. Your spindles hold one tube perfectly, then the next tube is either too small to go on the spindle—or so large that the spindle won't hold it firmly.

The type of split spindle that is being used is sometimes packed with leather to hold tubes with over-size diameters. This helps some, but the strain frequently causes the spindle to break.

The spindle we make and recommend will take any size cop—will allow for all variations, and because of its construction, does not injure the tubes—they can be used over and over again.

Write us for samples—without cost or obligation.

SHAMBOW
Shuttles Exclusively
SHUTTLE - COMPANY
H. H. Ullman, President
WOONSOCKET, R.I.
GREENVILLE, S.C. PATERSON, N.J.

(Continued from Page 46)

bama. These fellows down in Georgia and Alabama know him as a young man who has great possibilities. We feel that he would make a splendid man on the Board of Governors. He is now Agent and Superintendent of Mills at Opelika, Alabama. I refer to D. Singleton Cook.

This nomination was duly seconded.

A MEMBER: I want to nominate L. B. Gibson, Superintendent, Fairmont Mills, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

This nomination was duly seconded.

J. O. CORN (Columbia, S. C.): I wish to place in nomination the name of Frank Dennis, of Lafayette, Georgia.

This nomination was duly seconded.

J. A. CHAPMAN (Inman, S. C.): I move that the nominations be closed.

This motion was seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT GILBERT: The nominations are closed and the four gentlemen nominated are the new members of the Board of Governors for the next year



MARSHALL DILLING
Chm. Research Committee
The Arkwrights



F. GORDON COBB
Executive Secretary
Southern Textile Assn.

to serve three-year terms.

There is one now to be elected for a one-year term to take the place I believe of Mr. Brown.

J. A. CHAPMAN (Inman, S. C.): There is one man I have in mind upon that Board, and he is going to retire, I think, at this time. He has worked as hard as any member of the Association. I am speaking of J. O. Corn, of Columbia, South Carolina. I think he should go back, and I nominate him.

This nomination was duly seconded.

MARSHALL DILLING (Gastonia, N. C.): I move that the nominations be now closed, and that these five men named for the Board of Governors be elected by acclamation.

This motion was seconded and carried, and the five men nominated were declared elected members of the Board of Governors.

PRESIDENT GILBERT: The selection of the next meeting place, I understand, will be left with the Board of Governors.

MARSHALL DILLING (Gastonia, N. C.): I don't understand about the Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. President. He has been elected by the Association heretofore. Last year on account of the Arkwrights a committee was appointed with authority to elect a Secretary and Treasurer. I nominate J. M. Gregg as Secretary and Treasurer of the Association. I am satisfied that in that connection the Arkwrights will elect Mr. Gregg as their Secretary. Their election will be held the latter part of this month. They have worked together on this during the past year. For that reason I think it would be well to elect him, for I think he will be elected again Secretary of the Arkwrights. I think he has made a most efficient Secretary, as you have understood from his report there. The work of the Association is progressing, and I believe he will be able to accomplish much more this coming year than this past year.

This nomination was duly seconded.

PRESIDENT GILBERT: It is moved and seconded that J. M. Gregg be re-elected as Secretary and Treasurer.

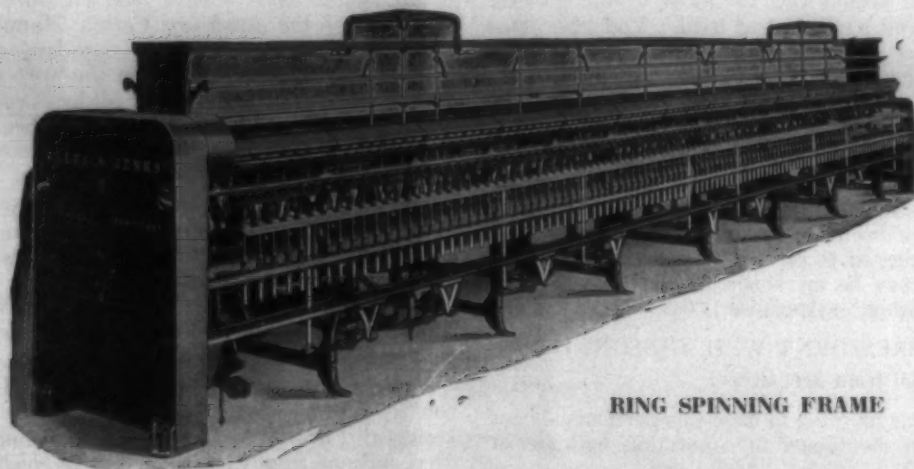
W. H. GIBSON, Jr. (Biscoe, N. C.): Suppose Mr. Gregg should resign during the year. You are leaving nobody with authority to employ a Secretary. Would it not be well to recommend to the Board of Governors that we want Mr. Gregg, and leave it in their power, so if anything does happen during the year they would have authority to select a Secretary. I merely offer that as a suggestion.

J. A. CHAPMAN (Inman, S. C.): Last year that was left to the President, the Vice-President, the Chairman of the Board of Governors, and the Executive Secretary. It might be well to have it left with them. They can get together and the Board of Governors are scattered very much.

PRESIDENT GILBERT: If there are no other nominations, Mr. Gregg is elected as Secretary and Treasurer. I don't believe that we can get a better man if you look the entire South over.

(Continued on Page 50)

FALES & JENKS



RING SPINNING FRAME

Catering to Particular Spinners

Detail proposals for machinery may appear much alike but—the first cost is not the last—so do not let the purchase price obscure future operating cost and quality of production.

Our experience of nearly one hundred years, catering to the detail and particular specifications inspired by men who have devoted their lives in the harness, calls for your earnest consideration, for the **know how** is usually the difference between outstanding success, and ordinary unsuccessful plodding.

Let us name you some of the most desirable mills equipped with Fales & Jenks Spinning Frames and Twisters and study our catalogues, then let us get together and consider the replacement of your obsolete equipment or proper repairs where needed.

COMPLETE

MAIN OFFICE AND
EXPORT AGENT
PAWTUCKET, R. I.

EQUIPMENT

WOONSOCKET MACHINE AND PRESS CO., Inc.
OPENING AND PICKER ROOM, CARDING, DRAWING AND ROVING MACHINERY
WOONSOCKET, R. I.FALES & JENKS MACHINE COMPANY
SPINNING AND TWISTING MACHINERY
PAWTUCKET, R. I.EASTON & BURNHAM MACHINE COMPANY
SPOOLING, WARPING AND WINDING MACHINERY
PAWTUCKET, R. I.

COTTON

SOUTHERN OFFICE
WOODSIDE BLDG.
GREENVILLE, S. C.

MACHINERY

(Continued from Page 48)

If there is no further business the President's Medal will be presented. I will ask that Jas. A. Greer present the medal.

MR. GREER: Gentlemen, it gives me pleasure to accept this privilege of presenting to Mr. Gibson, our retiring President, a medal for Distinguished Service.

Mr. Gibson, accepting the honors of office necessitates bearing its cares. You accepted the honors of this office, and you have borne its cares with ability and efficiency. The members of the Southern Textile Association are particularly pleased with the service you have given this organization, not only during your administration as President for the past year, but for all the years in which you have been a hard worker for the advancement of the Association.

We want you to know that your service has been appreciated, and we had that thought in mind when we elected you President of the greatest textile organization in the world. You have worked hard. You have done your duty, and the poet has said that "No enjoyment can equal that which springs from the conscious performance of duty well done."

Just a few weeks ago there came out of the West a practically unknown young man. He flew the Spirit of St. Louis from New York to Paris. His accomplishment was great and the whole world joined hands in giving to our Lindbergh probably the greatest popular applause ever given a man on earth. You have been one of the Lindberghs of the Southern Textile Association. Your accomplishments have been great, and in the name of the Southern Textile Association I am pleased to present to you this medal for Distinguished Service. May it always be an honor to you as you have been to the Southern Textile Association. (Applause.)

REMARKS BY RETIRING PRESIDENT W. H. GIBSON, JR.

(Accepting Medal from Mr. Greer)

Gentlemen: It moves my heart this morning to have this particular honor conferred upon me, and to be even mentioned in connection with or as having any resemblance to the man Lindbergh. (Applause.)

It is always our thought and our ambition to do something to stand well, to be admired by our friends. Only true greatness, only true happiness, can come by work. I have always had to work, and I don't expect to quit now, but, as the speaker said last night, we have only begun. Now I think is our beginning of the greatest task that this Association has ever had. It should be our desire to push onward and forward with this Association and,

even though we feel now that it is the greatest Association of its kind in the world today, let's not slow up. Let's press onward, and work together, work for the betterment of the Southern Textile Industry and our people.

I want you to know that I shall ever be ready to offer my services, to do anything that I can do to help the Association. I thank you for your co-operation during this year. I thank you for all your courtesies and all the kindnesses of officers, and chairmen, the Textile papers, and our daily press. They have been so kind to publish everything which we did and in such a splendid way. I wish for this Association during the coming year and these new officers every success, and I assure you, Mr. President, that you have my support in every way. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT GILBERT: Is there other business to come before the Association?

SECRETARY GREGG: Nothing else, Mr. President. Just a few words I would like to say. I have received word from George S. Harris, who is President of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, regretting his inability to be present with us today. As you all know, Mr. Harris has taken a great deal of interest in the work of the Association and was planning to be present with us, but business necessitated his being in New York on these dates, and he sent his best wishes for a most successful meeting of the Southern Textile Association and the continued success of its work in the future.

Likewise I received word from J. C. Evins, President of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and from W. H. Hightower, President of the Georgia Cotton Manufacturers' Association, regretting their inability to be present, and likewise wishing us a most successful meeting.

Word has also been received from David Clark, who is traveling in Europe, regretting his inability to meet with us and hoping we will have one of the most successful meetings we have ever had.

I might also say that I have received invitations for the Association to hold its next meeting in quite a number of places, running all the way from Montreal, Canada, to Havana, Cuba, including Memphis, Atlanta, Birmingham, and one from Charleston just received.

The committee will decide on where the next meeting will be held, and everybody will know about it as soon as possible.

PRESIDENT GILBERT: Is there other business to come before the Association? If not, a motion to adjourn is in order.

It was unanimously carried and the Convention was at 11:55 o'clock adjourned.



Staley Textile Starches

Modified and Standardized for specific requirements

STALEY'S ECLIPSE MILL STARCHES	Thin-boiling Starches for Warp-Sizing and Finishing.
STALEY'S RADIO MILL STARCH	For Heavy Sizing and Stiff Finishing.
STALEY'S ANCHOR PEARL STARCH	Thick-boiling Starch, re-washed and re-bolted for Sizing and Finishing.
STALEY'S STAYCO GUM	For Bright Colored Warps or Fabrics, Rayon and Special Finishes.
TEXTILE CORN SYRUP	For Khaki, or White Goods.

Note: Our textile service men are available subject to your call to assist in your problems

A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Illinois

828 Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.
J. W. Pope, Ansley Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

25 Church St., New York
88 Broad St., Boston

U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

ANTONIO SPENCER, Pres.

AMOS. M. BOWEN, Treasurer

Manufacturers of RING TRAVELERS

MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Southern Representative: Wm. P. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.

PRODUCTS

Ring Travelers

Spinning Travelers

Twister Travelers

The "Bowen" Round Pointed Traveler



The "Bowen" Square Pointed Traveler

The "Bowen" Superior Bronze Traveler

The "Bowen" Steel Grain Twister Traveler

TRADE-MARK

U. S. RING TRAVELERS

The U. S. Ring Traveler Co. is a most emphatic exponent of dependability. The personnel of the company is made up of men thoroughly trained and experienced in the requirements of spinning. The products of the company, therefore, can be depended upon to efficiently and economically fill the ring traveler needs of mill men.

U. S. Ring Travelers are uniform in temper; they are uniform in size; they are positively correct in circles; they are the result of a long search for a better way of doing things.

The U. S. Ring Traveler Co. found the better way. It is reflected in the special automatic machines designed for cutting and fashioning the travelers. Special electric ovens, built under the supervision of experts carefully temper U. S. Ring Travelers to a degree of uniformity never before obtained. An exclusive process of finishing gives U. S. Ring Travelers their most remarkable smooth finish, guaranteeing with their use the smoothest running and a minimum breaking of ends and cutting of threads.

U. S. Ring Travelers stand up better on the rings. They wear longer and eliminate chance of loss, which is caused so many times by the little things incident to the manufacture of cotton cloth.

GUARANTEE

Every Traveler in every box bearing the U. S. Ring Traveler Company's seal is guaranteed to be exactly as marked. There are no disappointments or no delays in canisters shipped you. A complete stock of every wanted size and style is always ready to be sent anywhere—any time.

Samples will be promptly mailed upon request.

Universal—Standard

Attendance At Asheville Meeting

Among those who registered at the Asheville meeting of the Southern Textile Association were:

Aberly, Fred H., DuPont Special Rep., Greenville, S. C.
 Alford, N. H., Barber-Colman Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Almand, J. Hudson, Salesman, Penick & Ford Sales Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Anderson, N. S., Salesman, Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Andrews, Edward G., V.-Pres. and Sec., Greenville Spindle & Flyer Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Andrews, Geo. F., Pres., Greenville Spindle & Flyer Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Baesel, E. F., Sales Mgr., Sou. Div., National Lamp Works, Atlanta, Ga.
 Bahan, Geo. F., Rep., J. H. Williams Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Baker, H. N., Acme Loom Harness & Reed Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Barksdale, J. M., Norris Bros., Greenville, S. C.
 Barrett, R. A., Night Weaver Red River Mills, Red River, S. C.
 Beacham, J. D., Supt., Chiquola Mfg. Co., Honea Path, S. C.
 Bell, F. G., Salesman, American Moistening Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Bennett, C. Randolph, Publisher, Am. Wool and Cotton Reporter, Boston, Mass.
 Bishop, C. W., Overseer Weaving, Saxon Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Bishop, L. O., Overseer Weaving,

Erlanger Mills, Lexington, S. C.
 Brietz, Geo. F., Supt., Selma Cotton Mills, Selma, N. C.
 Briggs, A. F., Supt., Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.
 Britton, W. J., Supt., Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Brown, I. L., Sales Engineer, The Bahnson Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.
 Bryant, J. A., Office Man, Geneva Cotton Mills, Geneva, Ala.
 Bryant, J. F., Holcomb Textile Equipment Co., Birmingham, Ala.
 Buchanan, S. T., Supt., Piedmont Mfg. Co., Piedmont, S. C.
 Bunton, L. O., Supt., Ruby Cotton Mills, Inc., Gastonia, N. C.
 Burt, R. A., Overseer Weaving, Social Circle Cotton Mills, Social Circle, Ga.
 Butterworth, J. Ebert, Treas., H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Cain, C. W., Supt., Excelsior Mills, Union, S. C.
 Callas, Claude, Overseer Spinning, Courtenay Mfg. Co., Newry, S. C.
 Cargill, Wm. P., Overseer Spinning, Manville-Jenckes Co., High Shoals, N. C.
 Carter, A. D., Salesman, Victor Ring Traveler Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Castile, L. J., Keever Starch Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Champion, L. R., Carder, Alexander Mfg. Co., Forest City, N. C.
 Chapman, Jas. A., Jr., V.-Pres. and Supt., Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.
 Chase, Julian T., Asst. Resident Mgr.,

National Aniline & Chemical Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Clark, C. C., Salesman, Hart Products Corp., New York City.
 Cobb, C. C., Supt. and Mgr., Geneva Cotton Mills, Geneva, Ala.
 Coker, Frank, Overseer Weaving (Night), Manville-Jenckes Company, High Shoals, N. C.
 Cole, H. C., Supt., Erektion, Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, N. C.
 Conant, R. G., Wellington, Sears Co., Boston, Mass.
 Cook, P. W., Mechanic, Icemorlee Mills, Monroe, N. C.
 Corley, J. W., Mgr., Calif. Cotton Mills, Selma, Ala.
 Cosgrove, C. H., Salesman, Alemite Lubricator Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Creswell, Fred B., Salesman, E. H. Best & Co., Boston, Mass.
 Crolley, S. L., Supt., Hermitage Cotton Mills, Camden, S. C.
 Crusselle, Edward, Official Reporter, Atlanta, Ga.
 Culbertson, E. R., Sales Engineer, S. K. F., Industries, Charlotte, N. C.
 Culpepper, O. G., Salesman, Parks-Cramer Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Davis, A. E., Salesman, The Bahnson Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.
 Dawson, C. C., Gen. Supt., Cramerton Mills, Inc., Cramerton, N. C.
 Dean, Geo. A., Mgr., A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Desmond, S. P. V., Salesman, Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Derr, J. L., Supt., Oconee Mill, Westminster, S. C.

Edwards, J. O., Supt., Icemorlee Cotton Mills, Monroe, N. C.
 Ellis, A. L., Overseer Spinning, Pelzer Mfg. Co., Pelzer, S. C.
 Etterwendt, O. C., Salesman, C. J. Tagliabue Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Failor, Walter M., Salesman, Charlotte, N. C.
 Fielder, Earl F., Sec. and Treas., U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Fowler, Ray J., Asst. Overseer Cloth Room, Lancaster Mill, Lancaster, S. C.
 Frye, G. V., Asst. Supt., The Florence Mills, Forest City, N. C.
 Gaillard, C. E., Gen. Overseer Carding and Spinning, Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C.
 Gibson, Dewey A., Aileen Mills, Biscoe, N. C.
 Gibson, W. C., Salesman, The Arabol Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Gibson, W. H., Jr., Supt. and Mgr., Aileen Mills, Biscoe, N. C.
 Giles, C. W., Overseer Cloth Room, Manville-Jenckes Co., High Shoals, N. C.
 Gibson, L. B., Supt., Union Buffalo Mills, Fairmont, S. C.
 Gilbert, L. R., Treas. and Mgr., Audrey Spinning Mills, Weldon, N. C.
 Gregg, J. M., Sec., Southern Textile Association, Charlotte, N. C.
 Gregg, N. A., Supt., Stonecutter Mills, Spindale, N. C.
 Greer, James A., Sou. Mgr., Ameri-

(Continued on Page 56)

Let Us Fix Your Requirements

You are assured of complete satisfaction in all your dealings with us.

The quality of our products and the service we render are alone responsible for our growth. Emmons Quality Loom Harness and Reeds have retained every old customer and gained new customers year after year.

Write us for estimates on your needs

EMMONS LOOM HARNESS CO., LAWRENCE, MASS.

Sole Agents for Wardell Pickers

The Largest Manufacturer of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Southern Representative: **GEO. F. BAHAN**

— for —

Cotton Harness, Mail Harness, Selv-edge Harness, Reeds, Slasher and Striking Combs, Warper and Liece Reeds, Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard Heddles, Etc.

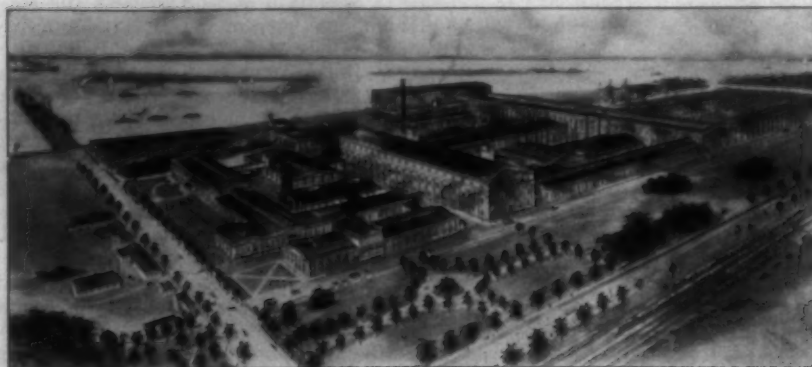
EMMONS LOOM HARNESS AND REEDS

Joseph Bancroft
1831

Joseph Bancroft & Sons
1865

Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co.
1889

Between the South and the Market



JOHN BANCROFT, JR.
President

JOSEPH BANCROFT
Vice-President

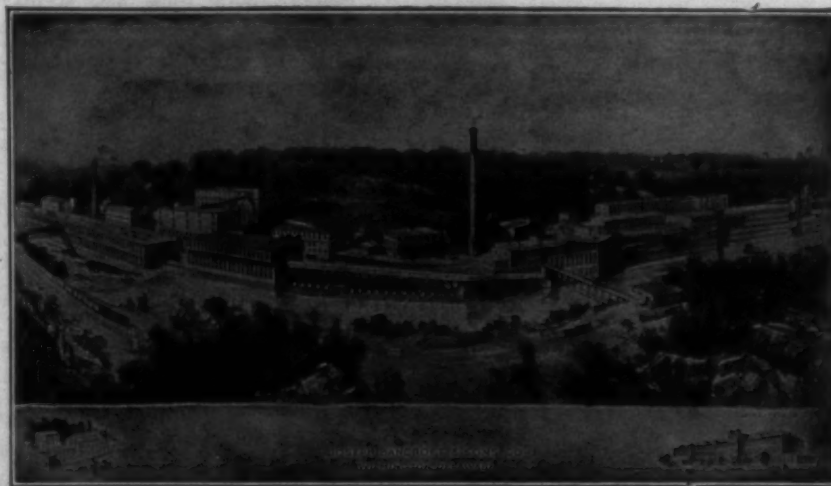
W. T. QUILLEN
Vice-President and Manager

R. O. COOKE
Secretary and Treasurer

THE EDDYSTONE MANUFACTURING CO.

Bleachers, Mercerizers, Printers, and Finishers of Fine Fabrics

Eddystone, Pa.



JOHN BANCROFT, *President*
JOSEPH BANCROFT, *Vice-President*
KENNETH MOLLER, *Vice-President*

R. O. COOKE, *Treasurer*
DONALD S. ASHBROOK, *Secretary*
J. H. COADY, *Purchasing Agent*

JOSEPH BANCROFT & SONS CO.

Bleachers, Mercerizer, Dyers and Finishers

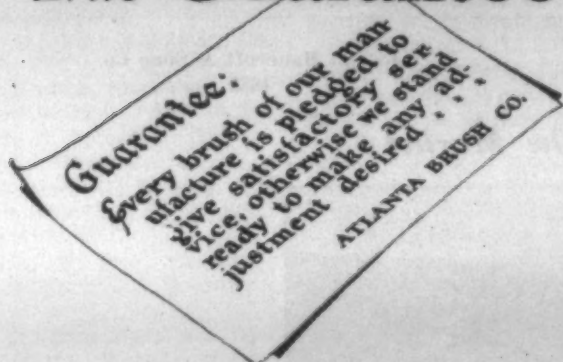
Cotton Piece Goods

Wilmington, Del.

JOHN BANCROFT, JR.
Sales Mgr.

New York Office
290 Broadway

This Guarantee



Changed Brush Buying Habits

This is the guarantee that took all the guesswork out of brush buying in textile plants throughout the South. Every brush that leaves our factory carries this iron-clad assurance of satisfactory service. Every purchasing agent knows we can make this guarantee and live up to it, for he knows we use nothing but the best materials in our factory, that we make every brush as good as we can make it. That's why it is no longer necessary to compare qualities, bristles, workmanship. Stick to Perkins' Practical Brushes and take no chances with brushes that do not carry this iron-clad guarantee of satisfaction. It means added cleaning mileage for every dollar you spend.

For every textile need, we make a suitable Brush

Atlanta Brush Co. Atlanta, Ga.

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

General Offices and Plant

Rockford, Ill., U.S.A.

Framingham, Mass.

Greenville, S.C.

Knotters

Warp Tying Machines

Warp Drawing Machines

Automatic Spoolers

High Speed Warpers

Says Mills Depend On Jobbers

By Robert A. Keller, before Southern Wholesale Dry Goods Association.

SPEAKING of distribution by the wholesaler, to which can also be added the distribution on the part of manufacturers of finished articles, I have felt that here we have a sleeping giant, not conscious of his strength, moving with fear and trepidation instead of with the confidence born of power. This lethargy was begotten of conservatism.

It was once said of a man that he was so conservative that he would not wipe the cobwebs from his ceiling. I believe it was this cobwebby state and a too complacent attitude that really began the series of ills that the wholesaler has had to contend with. We must keep step with the times and not buck them.

The wholesaler was and is a vital necessity in the scheme of distribution but merely saying so and allowing the backstair method of selling to go on unhindered, has simply meant new competition from dummy wholesalers who have been set up to circumvent the honest-to-goodness wholesaler.

Mills Accomplish Cooperation.

The big factors in the textile industry have supply and demand pretty well under control. They had to do it on account of the "buy early and often" policy of the wholesalers, and they are trying their best to keep their stocks low and are succeeding marvelously, as we can see. They did not do this by writing stereotyped letters. Whatever they did in keeping out ruinous competition is what the wholesaler has got to do. Mass thought adequately expressed to those who need the wholesaler as badly as he needs them, is necessary. The law may not permit of outright definite understandings, or threats, or promises by the dry goods association, but surely someone is big enough to make the grade.

The wholesale business of today is very much unlike the wholesale business of years ago. For that matter so is the retail business and all business. "Middlemen," as the term is used in our country, can never be eliminated. Through invention we constantly have less duplication of effort, but in a sense we are all middlemen.

Because of our large territory, still for the most part sparsely settled, we need the storehouses of the wholesalers who sell large volumes of goods and extend the service that can be supplied by no other medium.

Hard Period of Readjustment.

The real function of wholesaling is to distribute from stocks, adequately maintained to serve the needs in the respective territories. This, up to some years ago, maintained the mills on a forward policy of manufacturing with intermittent short periods of overproduction.

The breakdown in this system of merchandising, as regards the wholesaler, occurred when the retailers after the bursting of the past war boom, due to impaired credits, adopted a sharper control over purchases and caused the wholesaler

to follow suit on account of huge losses that resulted.

Mills could not readily adjust themselves to the new conditions and assured only of a lesser volume the wholesaler could give under the new order of things, reluctantly—though sometimes eagerly—listened to overtures from the chain stores and retail resident buyers, who created in many cases pseudo wholesalers in their own offices and pressed their advantages against the wholesaler.

Close Buying Prevented Ruin.

The wholesaler has been condemned indiscriminately because business prudence did not permit of operation quite as heretofore, but it is well to impress on the surface thinkers that any other policy adopted by the wholesaler would have spelled utter ruin. He has, however, through this method, been able to retain his credit standing through exceedingly trying years. If manufacturers have had their problems, so have the wholesalers, taken as a unit, and with the exception of a few cases of criminal mismanagement, it is amazing when we consider how little actual credit loss in dollars and cents has resulted. When we consider each wholesaler as representing at least part of numerous stores whose credit has been supplied by the wholesaler, and the numerous losses taken by the wholesaler, the picture is one of great credit rather than one of censure.

Selling Two Ways.

Some of the leading factors are today outspoken champions of the wholesaler. It is still a fact, as I have personal knowledge, that some houses even on the staple cotton lines which the wholesaler and cutter-up dominate almost completely distribution-wise, do solicit and sell these items to New York uptown retail resident buyers, either directly chargeable to them or to dummy jobbers, set up for that purpose. The goods are quoted by the retail resident buyer often at cost for case lots and in broken lots, at a charge from 2½ per cent to 5 per cent over cost.

When flannels were opened, I saw the printed lists issued by several retail resident buyers. There certainly is no warrant for this face-front and face-back attitude. My only reason for bringing this out is to show the short-sightedness of such a policy on lines which are strictly wholesale line.

Our interests are the mills' interests, and the mills are short-sighted, indeed, who believe these abuses can be continued much longer. The wholesaler needs the support of those who need him. The only excuse for business existence is profit. If money cannot be made in an enterprise over a number of years and fresh capital, attracted by profit possibilities, that industry dies.

The sooner we all realize this and formulate definite plans, the sooner the day of resurrection to our industry.

"Agency Plans" Curb "Footballing."

(Continued on Page 58)

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

COTTON MACHINERY AND COMPLETE EQUIPMENT OF THE POCASSET MANUFACTURING COMPANY OFFERED FOR IMMEDIATE SALE

No expense has been spared to keep the machinery and equipment of this mill in first-class running order. All engineers who have inspected it, have commented upon its excellent condition. Even during the short period that the mill has been shut down heat has been in all buildings and the machinery given proper care.

Bale Breaker

- 1 Howard & Bullough 46 in. Apron 6 ft. long. Tin Hopper.
- 1 Waste Machine Kitson—Two Section Type W 24.

Pickers

- 4 40 in. Howard & Bullough Breaker Pickers, 1 beater Auto feed.
- 3 36 in. Potter & Atherton Breaker Pickers, 1 beater.
- 4 40 in. Howard & Bullough Intermediate Pickers
- 4 36 in. Potter & Atherton Intermediate Pickers.
- 4 40 in. Howard & Bullough Finisher Pickers, 1 beater.
- 5 36 in. Potter & Atherton Finisher Pickers.
- 1 Howard & Bullough Automatic feed with 7 openings.

Cards

- 15 Howard & Bullough Revolving Flat Cards 40 in.-12 in. collers 26 in. Doffer.
- 37 Howard & Bullough Revolving Flat Cards 30 in.-12 in. collers 26 in. Doffer.
- 7 Howard & Bullough Revolving Flat Cards 40 in.-12 in. collers 26 in. Doffer.
- 14 Howard & Bullough Revolving Flat Cards 40 in.-12 in. collers 26 in. Doffer.
- 26 Howard & Bullough Revolving Flat Cards 40 in.-12 in. collers 26 in. Doffer.
- 3 Whitin Revolving Flat Cards 40 in.-12 in. collers 27 in. Doffer.
- 3 Whitin Revolving Flat Cards 40 in.-12 in. collers 27 in. Doffer.
- 49 Saco Pettie Revolving Flat Cards 40 in.-12 in. collers 24 in. Doffer.
- 1 Mason Revolving Flat Card 40 in.-12 in. collers 27 in. Doffer.
- 1 Vacuum Stripping System. (Cook), capacity of 160 Cards, complete with Receivers and Hose.

Drawing

- 27 Heads Howard & Bullough, 4 del. each 8 del. 12 in. bal. 10 in. collers. Electric Stop Motion.
- 49 Heads Howard & Bullough, 6 del. each 30 del. 12 in. bal. 10 in. collers. Electric Stop Motion.

Slubbers

- 13 Howard & Bullough — 72 spindles each 12 x 6 with hank counters.

Intermediates

- 9 Howard & Bullough 10 x 5 — 96 Spindles Each 6 1/2 in. Gauge.
- 26 Howard & Bullough 10 x 5 — 108 Spindles Each 7 in. Gauge.

Fine Speeders

- 8 Howard & Bullough 8 x 4—144 Spindles Each
- 47 Howard & Bullough 7 x 3 1/2—176 Spindles Each
- 6 Howard & Bullough 7 x 3 1/2—168 Spindles Each

Spoolers

- 3 Saco-Loell 108 spindles each, 4 1/2 gauge. Band Driven.
- 3 Draper 100 spindles each, 4 1/2 gauge. Band Driven.
- 1 Easton-Burnham 120 spindles each, 4 1/2 gauge. Band Driven.
- 2 Easton-Burnham 80 spindles each, 4 1/2 gauge. Band Driven.
- 1 Easton-Burnham 60 spindles each, 4 1/2 gauge. Band Driven.

Slashers

- 2 Lowell 2 cylinders, 56x84 front, 56x60 back, 2 copper rolls, 7 beam creel.
- 3 Howard & Bullough 2 cylinders, 56x84 front, 56x60 back, 2 copper rolls, 7 beam creel.
- 5 Sets Iron Hoods, 1 over each 84 in. cylinder, and 1 over each size chest, and 2 B. F. Sturtevant steel fans, Style 60, No. 782.
- 4 Size Kettles 160 gal. each with agitators.

Warpers

- 9 Draper 54 in. wide, drop wire stop motion, adjustable combs, 456 spool creels.
- 12 Hopedale 54 in. wide, drop wire stop motion, adjustable combs, 456 spool creels.

Drawing-in Machines

- 2 Barber-Colman
Style 2 T 5 Bank No. 295.
Style 2 Q 5 Bank No. 30.

Banding Machines

- 2 Cole Bros. 14 ft. long 12 in. wide at carriage base.

Trimmers

- 3 Woonsocket 48 in. with back beam rack and overhead roll cloth.
- 1 Woonsocket 60 in. with back beam rack and overhead roll cloth.
- 2 Woonsocket 45 in. with back beam rack and overhead roll cloth.

Folders

- 1 J. D. Elliot 42 in. One Yard Fold adjustable.
- 1 J. D. Elliot 47 in. One Yard Fold adjustable.
- 1 J. D. Elliot 54 in. One Yard Fold adjustable.

Sewing, Rolling and Measuring Machines

- 1 Dinsmore 48 in. with dial counter attachment (Power).
- 1 Curtis & Marble 48 in. Hand Operated.

Baling Presses

- 1 Bushnell No. 402, 30 in. x 60 in., 72 in. opening. Heavy knuckle joint.
- 1 Lowell Hydraulic with plunger pump.

Nappers

- 1 Grosselin-Fils, 105 in. single acting 14 Rolls—3 3-16 in. dia. with steam cylinder suction vents at base of machine.

Power Equipment Engines

- 1 Greene, cross compound 26 in. x 48 in. x 60 in. stroke, 1500 H. P. 80 1/2 RPM.
- 1 Rice Sargent, cross compound 26 in. x 52 in. x 60 in. stroke, 1500 H. P. 62 1/2 RPM.
- 1 Valley Iron Works, horizontal, single cylinder, 9 in. x 10 in. stroke, 35 H. P. 325 RPM.
- 1 Atlantic Machine Works, single cylinder, vertical 5 in. x 6 in. stroke, 10 H. P. 250 RPM.
- 1 Buckley Jet Condenser 20 feet.
- 1 Buckley Jet Condenser 30 feet.

Boilers

- 5 Aultman-Taylor, water tube, steam drum 42 in. dia. x 23 ft. 5 in., 162 tubes, 4 in. dia. 350 H. P. Horizontal. Hand Fired. Smoke Flue 5 ft. x 8 ft. x 124 ft. sheet metal.

Pumps

- 1 Warren Steam Pump Co., duplex, horizontal, direct acting 10 in x 10 in. x 12 in.
- 2 I. B. Davis & Son, duplex, vertical, gear driven, 8 in. x 8 in. with counter shaft.
- 1 Warren Steam Pump Co., duplex, horizontal, direct acting 4 1/2 in. x 4 in. x 4 in.
- 1 Deane, horizontal, single, direct acting 12 in. x 14 in. x 8 in.
- 1 Trap, steam, 1 1/2 in. (Crane) tilting.
- 1 Trap, steam, 1 in. (General Fire) tilting.
- 1 Trap, steam, 18 x 24. (Strong, Carlisle & Hammond).
- 1 Trap, steam No. 6 Model D. (V. B. Anderson).
- 2 Feed water heaters, 42 in. dia. x 10 ft., lagged steel shell.
- 1 Feed water heater, 40 in. dia. x 10 ft., lagged steel shell.
- 1 Cameron Steam Pump Co., single horizontal, direct acting 5 in. x 5 in. x 8 in.
- 1 Damper Regulator. (Locke Regulator Co.)
- 1 Steam Regulator, 18 in. x 32 in., (Warren Steam Pump Co.)
- 1 Steam Indicator (Crosby).
- 1 Pressure Gauge Recorder (Bristol)
- 1 Oil Pump, 1 1/2 in x 4 in., vertical.
- 1 Oil Feeding System (Sterling Lubricator Co.)
- 1 Receiver, steam, 40 in., x 10 ft., steel shell.
- 1 Receiver, steam, 32 in. x 5 ft., steel shell.
- 2 Inspirators 3 in. Pipe (Hancock).

Generators

- 1 Sprague Electric Co., D.C. type D 42 1/2 KW, 340 amp., 125 volts, 950 RPM. Belt Driven.
- 1 Commercial Electric Co., D.C., 240 amp., 125 volts, 760 RPM. Belt Driven.
- 1 General Electric Co., D.C. type C.L. class 6-75-550, form B, 660 amp., 125 volts, 550 RPM. With counter shaft. Belt driven.
- 1 Fort Wayne, Motor Generator Set, type MCC, form D, 110 volts, 2.25 amp, 1700 RPM., Generator type MCC, form D, 35 volts, 3 amp. Belt driven, with counter shaft.

- 1 F. J. Hoxie, Switchboard, late, (3 panels) 8 ft. x 5 ft. with 3 Weston volt meters, 120 volt, 1 Weston ammeter 400 amp., 1 Weston ammeter 300 amp., 1 Weston ammeter 800 amp., 3 rheostats, 3 switches D. P. D. T., 3 switches S. P. D. T.

Drinking Water System

Audifren Machine Company drinking water system cooled and pumped with Audifren Sing-run System, complete with 22 bubblers.

Bobbins Stripping Machine

- 1 Roving bobbin stripping machine, single head.

Bobbins Winder

- 1 Bobbin winder, 9 spindles, 5 in. gauge, 18 Horizontal bobbin spindles.

Bobbins Reamer

- 1 Bobbin Reamer, countershaft attached to wooden stand 24 in. x 18 in. x 30 in. high.

Motors

- 1 Motor, D. C. 10 H. P., 8 amp., 110 volt, 950 RPM. Phoenix Electric Co. Starting Rheostat, type S. A., form P. 1, 10 H. P., 110 volts. General Electric Co.
- 1 Motor, D. C., 10 H. P., 74.5 amp., 115 volts, 650 RPM. Complete with type S. A. form P. 1 Starting Rheostat. General Electric Co.

Complete Stock of Supplies:

Bobbins, Spool, Skewers, Heddles, Reeds and Harnesses, Warper Beams, Oil Cabinets, Shuttles, Lap Rods, Metal Safety Guards, Belting, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Roving Cans 10 in. and 12 in., Trucks Wooden and Sheet Metal.
Repair parts for Card, Spinning, Spooling and Weaving Equipment.

Machine Shop

- Band Saw 26 in., with 2 ft. x 3 ft. iron table.
- Engine lathe, 16 in. x 6 ft. countershaft and back rest, change gear complete to cut threads from 3 to 25 pitch.
- Chucking lathe, 24 in. x 6 ft., 36 in. between head and tail stock with drill rest.
- Engine lathe, 26 in. x 12 ft., 7 ft. 6 in. between centers with countershaft and back rest, change gears complete to cut threads from 1 to 10 pitch.
- Engine lathe, 14 in. x 8 ft., 5 ft. 6 in. between centers, countershaft and back rest, change gears to cut thread from 4 to 30 pitch. Putnam Machine Co.
- Engine lathe, 20 in. x 11 ft., 6 ft. 6 in. between centers, countershaft and back rest, change gears to cut thread from 2 to 12 pitch. Thomas and Co.
- Speed lathe, 12 in. x 4 ft., 36 in. between centers, countershaft complete. Putnam Machine Co.
- Flat turret lathe, 24 in. x 2 ft. x 9 ft. with cross slide equipped for bar stock. Jones & Lamson Machine Co.
- Turning lathe, 24 in—24 ft. between centers, chain drive.
- Double end emery wheel stand with 2 wheels and countershaft. Wheels, 18 in. diameter, 12 in. face 1 in. hole.
- Horizontal Universal milling machine No. 3 countershaft, Indian Head and Vise. Brainard Milling Machine Co.
- Bolt cutting machine No. 1 with countershaft, Dies to cut from 1/4 in. to 1 1/4 in. bolts. Putnam Machine Co.
- Upright drill—16 in. table, countershaft complete. Centering machine and counter complete. Will take stock from 1/2 in. to 3 in.
- Grindstone—6 in. face, 36 in. diameter, 1 1/2 in. sq. hole and stand for same.
- Combination upright drill and slotter, 26 in. table, countershaft complete.
- Planer, 24 in. x 7 ft. platen. Putnam Machine Co.
- Pipe threading machine and dies to cut from 1 in. to 6 in. Curtis and Curtis.
- Duplex power hack saw, 3 in. stroke, direct drive.
- Sensitive drill, 8 in. table, 12 in. head, countershaft.
- Wood boring machine, wood frame, 6 in. lift, will take any size bit 1/4 to 1 in.
- Circular saw—14 in., with 3 ft. x 4 ft. adjustable bench. S. A. Woods.
- Wood turning lathe—20 in. swing, 9 ft., between centers, wood frame.
- 6 in. Pipe cutting machine. Forbe Co.
- 1 Anvil, 175 lbs.
- 1 Anvil, 250 lbs.
- 1 Forge 4 ft. x 2 1/2 ft. fire pan, tin canopy, with 12 in. flue pipe.

Apply to **POCASSET MFG. CO., Fall River, Mass.**

IF TRAVELERS COULD TALK

We Would Not Need
To Advertise Our Rings

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.

Whitinsville, Mass.

Ring Specialists Since 1873



MODEL J
Cuts 1/2 in. Letters
4 Lines—Any Length

Bradley Stencil Machines

Cut 1/2 in., 3/4 in., 1 1/4 in., and
1 1/2 in. Letters
OVER 30,000 IN USE
DROP FORGED STEEL PUNCHES
ALL PARTS INTERCHANGEABLE
MACHINES SENT ON TRIAL
FREIGHT PAID BY US BOTH WAYS
ROUND AND HORIZONTAL
MODELS
Mark Your Shipments Right—Buy a
Bradley

A. J. BRADLEY MFG. CO.
105 Beekman St. New York

Bradley
Oil Stencil Board

Bradley's
Two-in-One
Stencil Ink

The Bradley
Ball Stencil Pot

Shippers' Supplies
Write for Samples
and Prices

Low Round Trip Rates

to

**Atlantic City, N. J., and
Niagara Falls, N. Y.**

via

Seaboard Air Line Railway

Round trip fare Charlotte to Atlantic City, N. J., \$20.60, to
Niagara Falls \$30.45.

Tickets will be on sale one day each week from June 21st to
October 6th, and are limited 17 days from date of sale.
Stop overs allowed on return trip at Philadelphia, Baltimore
and Washington.

Call on nearest Seaboard ticket agent for dates of sale and
other information or apply to

E. Eskridge, CA.
Charlotte, N. C.

John T. West, DPA.
Raleigh, N. C.

Attendance At Asheville Meeting

(Continued from Page 52)

can Wool & Cotton Reporter,
Greenville, S. C.
Greer, W. N., Salesman, Seydel
Chemical Co., Greenville, S. C.
Gregory, A. A., Weaver, Balfour
Mills, Balfour, N. C.
Gregory, W. L., Overseer Weaving,
D. E. Converse Co., Glendale, S. C.
Griffin, Ira L., Sou. Mgr., Stein, Hall
& Co., Inc., Charlotte, N. C.
Guillet, A. M., Pres. and Treas.,
Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Char-
lotte, N. C.
Gurry, Frank W., Geo. G. Scott &
Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Hallman, John P., Overseer Weav-
ing, Inman Cotton Mills, Inman,
S. C.
Hammond, W. E., Supt., Balfour
Mills, Balfour, N. C.
Harper, J. C., Salesman, Greenville
Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.
Harper, N. L., Overseer Spinning,
Social Circle Cotton Mill, Social
Circle, Ga.
Harris, Carl R., Asst. Supt., Inman
Mills, Inman, S. C.
Harrison, S. E., Barber-Colman Co.,
Greenville, S. C.
Haskins, L. L., Sou. Rep., The Akron
Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.
Herd, R. W., Supt., Arlington Mill,
Arlington, S. C.
Higgenbotham, W. H., N. Y. & N. J.
Lubricant Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Hightower, T. A., Mgr., Kendall
Mills, Inc., Edgefield, S. C.
Hill, D. H., Jr., Associate Editor,
Southern Textile Bulletin, Char-
lotte, N. C.
Hindman, R. L., Overseer Spinning,
Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.
Hooper, G. R., Clover Mills, Clover,
S. C.
Howard, Edwin, So. Agent, Fales &
Jenks Machine Co., Greenville, S.
C.
Howard, W. F., Supt., Peific Mills,
Lyman, S. C.
Howarth, John M., Sou. Rep., Clinton
Corn Syrup Refg Co., West Point,
Ga.
Humphries, John E., Salesman, Dary
Ring Traveler Co., Greenville, S. C.
Hunter, L. E., Weaver, Red River
Mills, Red River, S. C.
Hunter, S. J., Supt., Red River Mills,
Red River, S. C.
Iler, C. B., Keever Starch Co., Green-
ville, S. C.
Iler, Harry B., L. R. Wattles & Co.,
Greenville, S. C.
Janett, S. A., Overseer Weaving,
Dover Mill, Shelby, N. C.
Jenkins, W. D., Designer, Judson
Mill, Greenville, S. C.
Johnson, P. Dupree, Salesman, Na-
tional Gum & Mica Co., Atlanta,
Ga.
Jones, W. O., Salesman, Steel Heddle
Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.

Jones, D. L., Overseer Weaving,
Hermitage Cotton Mill, Camden, S.
C.
Jones, W. S., Master Mechanic, Mari-
on Mfg. Co., Marion, N. C.
Kale, M. B., Overseer Weaving,
Shelby Mill, Shelby, N. C.
Kay, J. V., Cotton Buyer, Chiquola
Mfg. Co., Honea Path, S. C.
Kennedy, W. A., Manufacturers
Agent, Charlotte, N. C.
Kennett, S. R., Overseer Weaving,
Manville-Jenckes Co., High Shoals,
N. C.
Kimball, Irving D., Sou. Mgr., Parks-
Cramer Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Land, O. B., U. S. Ring Traveler Co.,
Athens, Ga.
Lanier, Hylyard L., Rep., National
Ring Traveler Co., Shawmut, Ala.
Lassiter, C. T., Salesman, Penick &
Ford Co., Greensboro, N. C.
Laughlin, Jas. B., Overseer Cloth
room, Clinchfield Mfg. Co., Marion,
N. C.
League, D. W., Overseer Weaving,
F. W. Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.
Lechlar, J. Alfred, Salesman The
Glidden Co., Charlotte, N. C.
LeClair, Emile, Salesman, Atlanta
Harness & Reed Mfg. Co., Atlanta,
Ga.
Lehrer, Samuel, Sales Mgr., Hart
Products Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
Leister, W. P., Supt., Victor-Mona-
han Co., Walhalla, S. C.
Lentz, Wm. M., Production Mgr.,
Stonecutter Mills, Spindale, N. C.
Lever, C. L., Overseer Spinning,
Shelby Cotton Mill, Shelby, N. C.
Lockman, Frank D., Supt., Monarch
Mills, Lockhart, S. C.
Lockman, C. H., Supt., Henrietta
Mills, Caroleen, N. C.
Lollis, Geo. H., Asst. Supt., Chiquola
Mfg. Co., Honea Path, S. C.
Lowe, W. E., Cloth Room Overseer,
Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
McAbee, W. C., Overseer Cloth
Room, Henrietta Mill, Henrietta,
N. C.
McCall, M. M., Salesman, American
Moistening Co., Charlotte, N. C.
McCrocker, S. L., Salesman, Balti-
more Belting Co., Rockingham, N.
C.
McGee, J. E., Asst. Supt., Rosemary
Mfg. Co., Rosemary, N. C.
McGowan, F. R., Textile Engineer,
Cotton-Textile Inst., Inc., New
York City.
McKenzie, D. L., Selling Agt., Hick-
ory Handle Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N.
C.
McLendon, M. H., Overseer Carding,
High Shoals Mfg. Co., High Shoals,
N. C.
McMahon, J. A., Sales Mgr., My'es
Salt Co., New Orleans, La.
McMurry, A. W., Jr., Supt., Belmont
Cotton Mills Co., Shelby, N. C.

THE TRIPOD PAINT COMPANY

—MANUFACTURERS—

ATLANTA GEORGIA

MILL WHITES, PAINTS, STAINS, Etc.

Write for Prices and Free Samples

McNeil, T. M., Supt., Monarch Mill, Union, S. C.
 McSwain, W. G., Carder, Shelby Mill, Shelby, N. C.
 MacKay, D. L., Salesman, Norris, Bros., Greenville, S. C.
 Mathews, H. E., Morse Chain Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Mitchell, P. B., Supt., Joanna Cotton Mills, Goldville, S. C.
 Mitchell, W. M., Salesman, Draper Corp., Atlanta, Ga.
 Montague, Jas. J., Sou. Agent, Litchfield Shuttle Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Moore, Ernest, Designer, Spencer Mill, Spindale, N. C.
 Moore, J. McD., Supt., Laurens Cotton Mill, Laurens, S. C.
 Morgan, G. C., Boss Weaver, Seneca Cotton Mill, Seneca, S. C.
 Morris, T. P., Supt., Ridge Mills, Inc., Gastonia, N. C.
 Morrison, Guy L., Sou. Rep., Penick & Ford Sales Co., Cedar Rapids, I.
 Morrow, Harry, Salesman, Joseph Sykes Bros., Atlanta, Ga.
 Mullen, T. W., Supt., Rosemary Mfg. Co., Rosemary, N. C.
 Murphy, O. G., Supt., Shawmut Mill, Shawmut, Ala.
 New, A. G., Sou. Rep., Wm. Sellers & Co., Inc., Greenville, S. C.
 Nichols, J. H., Overseer Spinning, Monarch Mills, Union, S. C.
 Ousley, Matt., U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Padgett, C. M., Mill Supt., Seneca Cotton Mill, Seneca, S. C.
 Page, O. M., Overseer Weaving, Balfour Mill, Balfour, N. C.
 Pegram, T. C., Supt., Leak Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C.
 Penny, J. T., Supt., National Cotton Mill, Lumberton, N. C.
 Perry, Hext M., Sales Agent, Detroit Graphite Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Pettit, C. N., Overseer, Monaghan Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Philip, Robt. W., Associate Editor, Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.
 Phillips, J. T., Supt., Buck Creek Cotton Mills, Siluria, Ala.
 Phillips, W. L., Supt., Social Circle Cotton Mills, Social Circle, Ga.
 Piersol, J. Marshall, Salesman, Aluminum Co. of America, New York City.
 Poole, R. W., Draper Corp., Atlanta, Ga.
 Pope, Edward, Salesman, Stodghill & Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Pope, J. W., Rep., Staley Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Pratt, Otto, Rep., Edward H. Best & Co., Boston, Mass.
 Pruitt, H. L., Overseer Weaving, Lanett Mill, Lanett, Ala.
 Pruitt, Thos. G., Parker Belting Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Pulliam, L. O., Salesman, Greensboro, N. C.
 Putnam, W. B., Supt., Carlton Yarn Mills, Cherryville, N. C.
 Ragan, D. C., Salesman, High Point, N. C.
 Rakestraw, S. P., Salesman, National Gum & Mica Co., LaGrange, Ga.
 Ray, Geo. W., Spinner, Pelzer Mfg. Co., Pelzer, S. C.
 Reeves, J. B., Overseer Cloth Room, Jackson Mill, Iva, S. C.
 Richie, A. P., Supt., Dixon Mill, Gastonia, N. C.
 Riemer, Harry, Cotton Goods Editor, Daily News Record, New York City.
 Ritch, L. S., Night Overseer Spinning, Shelby Cotton Mill, Shelby, N. C.

Robinson, Fred H., Supt., Morroweb Cotton Mills, Dallas, N. C.
 Rogers, H. B., Salesman, Charlotte, N. C.
 Rogers, H. O., Supt., Hartwell Mills No. 2, Toccoa, Ga.
 Rogers, W. J., Overseer Spinning, Marion Mfg. Co., Marion, S. C.
 Rogers, Wyman P., Sou. Rep., Rogers Fibre Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Rollins, Fred, Overseer Weaving, Henrietta Mills, Henrietta, N. C.
 Rooke, W. J., V.-Pres., Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.
 Sailes, Frederick, Textile World, Greenville, S. C.
 Sellers, J. A., Night Carder, Shelby Cotton Mill, Shelby, N. C.
 Sevier, J. C., Salesman, The Bahnson Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.
 Seydel, Paul, Pres., Seydel-Woolley Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Shelton, J. B., Supt., Mayflower Mills, Cramerton, N. C.
 Smart, W. B., Overseer Lancaster Mills, Lancaster, S. C.
 Smith, Hampton, Mgr., Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Smith, J. P., Treas., Greenville Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Smith, Junius M., Business Mgr., Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
 Snoddy, Jno. M., Overseer Carding, Marion Mfg. Co., Marion, N. C.
 Sorrells, J. A., Jr., N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Sparks, S. A., Overseer Carding, Monarch Mill, Union, S. C.
 Stalcorp, D. L., Overseer Spinning, Chiquola Mfg. Co., Honea Path, S. C.
 Still, W. H., Rep., Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
 Stimson, S. C., Salesman, Winston-Salem, N. C.
 Stockton, W. D., Designer, Ora & Dover Mills, Shelby, N. C.
 Stodghill, C. M., Stodghill & Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Storey, W. T., Supt., Calhoun Mills, Calhoun Falls, S. C.
 Stribling, J. W., Universal Winding Co., Boston, Mass.
 Sullivan, R. L., Supt., Avon Mills Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Taylor, C. D., Southern Agent, National Ring Traveler Co., Gaffney, S. C.
 Taylor, L. E., Rep., National Ring Traveler Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Taylor, W. C., Salesman, N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Greensboro, N. C.
 Terrell, E. A., Pres., Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Thomas, N. H., Salesman, Victor Ring Traveler Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Thomas, Mrs. Ethel, Editor, Home Section, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
 Thomas, S. C., Salesman, Moreland Sizing Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Thomason, Falls L., Salesman, N. Y. & N. J. Lub. Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Thomason, L. W., Sou. Agent, N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Thompson, V. J., Supt., Manchester Cotton Mill, Manchester, Ga.
 Thompson, W. H., Overseer Cloth Room, Courtenay Mfg. Co., Newry, S. C.
 Turner, Jno. C., Sou. Sales Rep., Chas. Bond Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Turner, Samuel, Jr., Asst. Gen. Mgr., Jennings & Mansfield Mills, Lumberton, N. C.
 Upchurch, C. L., Machinery Broker, Athens, Ga.

ALLIGATOR

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE

STEEL BELT LACING



JUST A
HAPPER TO
APPLY IT

MOST belt troubles start at the joint. But with Alligator Steel Belt Lacing the teeth clinch through the belt end compressing it in a vise-like grip of steel. This powerful grip forestalls trouble and makes it "the strongest belt lacing on earth." Generally lasts the full life of the belt.

Sold by wholesalers and retailers throughout the world

Flexible Steel Lacing Company
 4699 Lexington St.
 Chicago, U. S. A.
In England at 135 Finsbury Pavement, London, E. C. 2



SPRACO Painting

1. Lower upkeep cost.
2. Less interference with production.
3. Time saved when painting.

This should interest you. Write for Bulletin 102

Spray Painting & Finishing Equipment Sales Co.
 60 High Street Boston, Mass.

EMMONS LOOM HARNESS COMPANY

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs, Warps and Leice Reeds, Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard Heddles

LAWRENCE, MASS.

UNIFORM IN APPLICATION

Victrolyn

Reg. U. S. Patent Office

A dependable assistant in sizing Cotton Warps

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

Bosson & Lane

Works and Office, Atlantic, Mass.

PAGE CHAIN LINK FENCE

America's
first
wire fence
—since 1883

permanent
protection

for industrial
and railroad
property

Plus
the best fence
service



Page Chain Link Fence stands guard day and night—safeguarding every type of property—affording the most permanent and economical form of protection.

Page Fence is made of copper bearing steel, heavily galvanized after weaving. All fittings, too, zinc coated to resist rust.

Complete Fence Service

We maintain complete stocks of Page products. Trained fence crews assure prompt, correct installation. Write or phone for literature or a representative to call and submit plans and estimates for enclosing your mill property. No obligation.

General Equipment Co.
1411 So. Mint Street
P. O. Box 412
Charlotte North Carolina

Vaughan, Wm. P., Salesman, U. S. Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I.
Wagner, E. B., Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Wagstaff, O. L., Supt., Amazon Mills, Thomasville, N. C.
Wall, W. E., Overseer Weaving No. 2, Lancaster Mill, Lancaster, S. C.
Wallace, D. H., The Keever Starch Co., Greenville, S. C.
Walsh, T. E., Asst. Bus. Mngr., Cotton Publishing Mill, Atlanta, Ga.
Warren, C. H., Salesman, Draper Corp., Atlanta, Ga.
West, T. P., Jack, Salesman, Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.
Whipple, A. L., Salesman, Joseph Sykes Bros. Co., Charlotte, N. C.
White, Jno. R., Mngr., Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C.
Whitley, C. W., Overseer Weaving, Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.
Whitmire, J. D., Carder, Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C.
Whitten, E. T., Gen. Night Overseer, Manville-Jenckes Co., High Shoals, N. C.
Widdup, W. R., Salesman, Andrews Loom Reed Harness Works, Spartanburg, S. C.
Wiginton, John T., Asst. Marketing Specialist, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Cotton Testing, Clemson College, S. C.
Williams, C. L., Service Man, Draper Corp., Atlanta, Ga.
Williams, Jim, Salesman, Spartanburg Mill Supply Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
Williams, W. N., Supt., Lincoln & Laboratory Mills, Lincolnton, N. C.
Wilson, O. C., Master Mechanic, Erlanger Mill, Erlanger, N. C.
Wise, W. H., Overseer Carding, Avon Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
Winget, H. G., Supt., Winget Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
Witherspoon, George, Sales Mngr., Spartan Comp. Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
Woodward, Walter F., Curtis & Marble Mch. Co., Greenville, S. C.
Woolley, Vasser, Jr., V.-Pres., Seydel-Woolley Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Woolf, Douglas G., Asso., Editor, Textile World, New York City.
Wooten, L. E., V.-Pres., Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Wynne, I. E., Universal Winding Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Young, C. M., Treas., Georgia Webbing & Tape Co., Columbus, Ga.
Zahn, J. Hillman, Salesman, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Says Mills Depend On Jobbers

(Continued from Page 54)

The cooperation of some of the factors in endeavoring to solve the non-profit handling of the so-called "footballs" of sale, has in most cases eliminated at least loss on those items, but surely we can see that if the wholesaler is going to do any sizable portion of his business on these items, the balance of the business must return more than a normal profit to keep going in these times of high overhead.

These plans, based, however, on a margin of profit too low, are helping in tiding over these troublous times.

Wholesalers have been blamed for the creation of these footballs, but as I remember for many years back, while it was true that some of the larger houses did use these items as footballs, the mills did nothing to check the situation then, and even went further and sold some of the very large retailers, who in years gone by sold these goods at times considerably cheaper than the mills themselves, getting their advertising in this manner at the expense of the logical distributor of staples, the wholesaler.

For a number of years we faced chaotic conditions in the blanket line. There were lines going to the wholesale trade and the question of chain stores at that time wasn't a factor, still the medium sized wholesaler, buying liberal quantities as his business warranted, did not know at any time where he stood or what was actually going on. All he knew was that he got a price list and certain discounts and was made to feel that he was put in a position to compete, but the season hardly opened when he found he was out of the running and larger wholesalers were nearly always able to sell him as cheaply as the mills and very often lower. This was a fact and certainly this condition was purely of the mills making. The mills did not care what competition they created on their own goods and then, when one of the largest wholesale concerns liquidated its business, the ugly truth came out.

There were not many mills on staple blankets then, and there surely was no good reason for this method of selling. The situation was altered a short time back, but I am certain that discrimination is again being practiced against the rank and file of the wholesalers in this department.

I am bringing out some of these things purely to show that the rank and file of the wholesale trade, who in the aggregate, make up the bulk of volume often are unfairly treated. If the quantities for proper discounts were made known, it would not be quite so bad, but it smacks strongly of "closed door sub-rosa" arrangement and if continued will only lead again to the conditions existing heretofore.

I have digressed a little, perhaps, in calling attention to some of the faults as I see it, of some of the sellers, but I chose to do this, as the faults of the wholesalers have been perennially paraded to the exultation of those factors who feel that by breaking down the armor of the wholesalers they may secure some undue advantage for themselves.

Admit Need for Wholesaler.

We are told here and there that we are doomed, and are put in the position of the fatally stricken patient whose relatives are told he may live a little longer, but the end is in sight. We resident buyers who are in New York all the time, are able to sense the thought, and I must frankly state that outside of the surface thinkers and loose talkers, I have found that the bulk of the sellers admit that without the wholesaler they would have to pull down their shutters, as they could not afford to even attempt to market their products directly.

A BIG CLAIM

To add to the appearance and soft texture of your textile fabrics without adding to the cost of production is the claim made for the

WYANDOTTE TEXTILE ALKALIES

This claim is proved in hundreds of mills.

Ask your supply man or write



The J. B. FORD CO., Sole Mntre
Wyandotte, Michigan

WELL DRILLING AND DEEP WELL PUMPS

We do the engineering, and have had 32 years experience solving water problems satisfactorily for textile mills.

SYDNOR PUMP & WELL Co., Inc.
Richmond, Va.

Kenilworth Inn

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Special Weekly Rates

Spend your spring vacation with the wild flowers of the Smoky Mountains.

The famous Kenilworth Inn offers you a special weekly rate for your family—which includes a marvelous program of entertainment.

Listen in on WWNC any evening

AMERICAN PLAN with meals

Single Room—hot & cold water	\$42.00 Up
Double " " " " "	80.00 "
Single " —Private Bath	60.00 "
Double " " " " "	90.00 "
Double & Single " " "	126.00 "

Delightful, dignified surroundings

Further information upon request.

ROSCOE A. MARVEL
MANAGER

PATENTS

Trade-marks, Copyrights
A former member of the Examining
Corps in the United States Patent
Office. Convenient for personal inter-
views.

PAUL B. EATON

Registered Patent Attorney

Offices:

406 Independence Building
Charlotte, N. C. Telephone 2173

and

903 Grant Place N. W.
Washington, D. C.

"ATLANTA" HARNESS

*"Quality and Service
That Satisfies"*

ATLANTA HARNESS
& REED MFG. CO.

ATLANTA, GA.

P. O. Box 1375

Telephone Main 0517

Save in freight by using

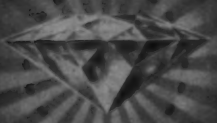
W I L T S

Veneer Packing Cases

They are lighter and stronger,
made of perfect 3-ply Veneer Pack-
ing Case Shooks. A saving of 20
to 30 pounds in freight on every
shipment because of extreme light-
ness. Stronger than inch boards,
burglarproof, waterproof and clean.
Write for prices and samples.
Convincing prices—Quick service.
Wilts Veneer Co., Richmond, Va.

SPINNING RING SPECIALISTS
FOR MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS

SPINNING RINGS
TWISTER RINGS
SILK RINGS



DIAMOND FINISH
TRAVELLER CLEANERS
TRAVELLER CUPS
GUIDE WIRE SETS

WHITINSVILLE
SPINNING RING CO.
WHITINSVILLE, MASS.

Gastonia Belting Co., Inc.

GASTONIA, N. C.

Manufacturers
Leather Belting

Distributors

Goodrich Rubber Belting
and Hose

Telephone 788

Use of Rayon By Cotton Manufacturers Has Increased Since January

The increase in consumption of rayon by manufacturers of cotton goods since the first of the year must have been very large, based on the market reports of business in fabrics. There was, first, the tremendous business in the so-called rayon alpaca and the fact that a great many looms were put onto the making of these goods. In themselves, these so-called rayon alpacas did a great deal to revive rayons in the cotton goods business.

Late last fall, the first fabrics to sell in fair quantities were the novelty woven merchandise of the leading manufacturers of known reputation for products. For a while, it looked as though the business would be restricted to such goods—inasmuch as buyers were exceedingly cautious in the placing of their orders and were taking no chances whatsoever.

Urgent Demand Disregarded Quality in Fabrics.

The spurt in the rayon alpaca changed this to some extent, inasmuch as the demand was urgent, for prompt shipment, and buyers had reached the stage where they bought whatever they could get without questioning too much regarding the make or the character of the goods. It is to be hoped that this will not react materially in the next several months, inasmuch as a number of mills bought the cheap imported rayon, in order to turn out goods "at a price" and undersell other mills which were endeavoring to adhere to high standard in the goods they were turning out.

The rayon alpacas practically superseded the 80x56 and 80x52 tussahs, and there was a period of several months during which the tussahs were absolutely inactive, whereas the rayon alpacas selling in a very large way.

There has been a tremendous business during the first several months of this year in rayon decorated ginghams. Other names have been given to the cloths, but after all that is what they simmer down to. We have seen a vast business in cheap fabrics of different kinds and there has been an unquestionable demand for cheap merchandise containing rayon. This has given an opportunity to a number of the low-end colored mills to do considerable business. There were times during the first six months of the year when buyers scoured the market, unable to get all of the cheap rayon decorated ginghams they wanted for the deliveries they had in mind.

Important in Fashion.

Celanese has come into its own in very strong fashion. The demand has been good for various kinds of celanese fabrics, the difficulty being only in the limited production. The Celanese Corporation has been planning to increase its output considerably. Celanese fabrics have become very important among underwear cloths.—Daily News Record.

BLEACHERS!

Can Cotton be bleached with Solozone?

Yes it can, and should be, if you want strong goods,
soft goods,
permanently white goods.

But the Solozone bleach costs more?

Not necessarily. So many costly operations, so much water and power can be cut out, and so much damage and unevenness avoided that the difference in cost, if any, is negligible.

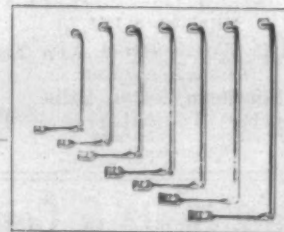
How can I investigate without much trouble?

Write us. We will indicate how to arrive at a definite conclusion without much trouble or expense.

THE ROESSLER AND HASSLACHER CHEMICAL CO.

713 Sixth Avenue

New York, N. Y.



FROM MANUFACTURER DIRECT TO YOU

We are the only manufacturers of Flyer Pressers in the South. Our plant is conveniently located in Charlotte, N. C., where the South's Textile Industry centers. We give you "short notice" service on Flyer Presser orders. When you buy from us, you gain the benefits of dealing directly with the manufacturers, it saves time and money. Your order will receive immediate attention.

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.

Manufacturers, Overhauled, and Repairers of Cotton Mill Machinery

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. H. MONTY,
Pres. and Treas.

W. H. HUTCHINS,
V.-Pres. and Sec.

SELLING AGENTS for SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.

79-83 Leonard Street
New York

99 Chauncy St., Boston

223 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

Leslie, Evans & Company

39-41 Thomas St.

New York

Selling Agents for Southern Mills
Sheetings, Print Cloth, Drills, Twills, Ducks

W. H. LANGLEY & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

57 Worth St.

New York

Sole Selling Agents For

Langley Mills, Seminole Mills, Aiken Mills, Anderson Cotton Mills,
Strickland Cotton Mills, Moultrie Cotton Mills, Poulton Cotton Mills,
Royal Cotton Mills

WOODWARD, BALDWIN & CO.

Established 1828

43 and 45 Worth Street, New York

Selling Agents for

Southern Cotton Mills

Baltimore
St. Louis

St. Paul

Philadelphia
San Francisco

Boston
Chicago
Cincinnati

St. Joseph
Shanghai (China)
Minneapolis

Wellington, Sears & Company

93 Franklin St., Boston

66 Worth St., New York

Philadelphia
Atlanta

Chicago
New Orleans

St. Louis
San Francisco

Dallas

Amory, Browne & Co.

Specializing in Selling Cotton Mill Products

BOSTON, 48 Franklin St.

62 Worth St., NEW YORK

Our Export Department Serves 69 Foreign Countries

CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

REEVES BROTHERS, INC.

55 Leonard Street, New York

Philadelphia office: Drexel Building

New England office: Middletown, Conn.

Selling Agents for the following Mills:

Cotton Yarns, Combed Peeler, Carded Singles and Ply, Audrey Spinning Co.,
Weldon, N. C., Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga., Mills Mill, No. 2, Woodruff, S. C.,
Wabens Mills, Lexington, N. C., White Hall Yarn Mills, White Hall, Ga.,
Gray Goods, Print Cloth, Twills, Sheetings, Pajama Checks, Arcadia Mills,
Spartanburg, S. C., Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C., Hermitage Cotton Mills,
Camden, S. C., Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C., Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

Cotton Goods

New York. — Cotton goods trading continued fairly active last week. Sales for the week reached a good volume, both in contracts and in goods wanted for prompt shipment. Many mills are well sold ahead, but are complaining that they have little margin profit and that many goods are selling at less than replacement prices.

The price situation in print cloths and sheetings continued firm. Sales were moderately large. Stocks are small and an actual shortage is reported on a number of constructions. Many buyers who have wanted prompt delivery have been unable to find earlier shipment than September.

Prices on 64x60s print cloths brought 7½c first hand and 7¼c second hand and July deliveries sold for 7¼c. Small quantities of 60x48s sold at 6 5-16c, with contracts held for 6¼c. Early July 68x72s were taken at 8½c and quick 72x76s at 9½c. For 80 squares 10¼c was paid for a few quick lots and spot 27-inch 64x60s brought 5¼c, the contract price continuing 5¼c. A few quick 64x56s sold at 7¼c and 8.20-yard were exceptionally hard to find at 5c. Those after spot 28-inch 64x60s find only two or three running on the style, which consequently makes yardage scarce.

Not much change was reported in the wide sheeting, sheet and pillow case situation. The same irregularities continued to be noted. Certain centers have had a satisfactory business, others have had to be content with forced sales. Two important lines are being placed "at value"; another line was recently placed on the same basis. One of the best known makes was last week reported offered for July-August-September delivery at unchanged prices. First hands were quoting 36-inch 48x40, 6.15-yard at 5½ cents net, some quick sales in second hands reported at five-eighths. For small lots of the 40 square, three-quarters was also being asked in some centers. Sales of 36-inch, 48x40, 5.50-yard at 6 cents, net. On 36-inch, 56x40, 4.00 yard, 8 net the best generally for quick. Sales of 36-inch, 48x44, 3.25-yard at 9¼ cents net, some 36-inch, 48x52, 4.70-yard sold at 7¼c, contract; sales of 30-inch, 48x48, 3.00 yard at 8 net late; 40-inch, 64x68, 3.15 yard sold at 11¼ cents net July.

Outside a little business being placed the cotton duck situation continues fairly quiet and prices are being held very firm. This is especially so in view of the comparatively small orders which are being received. Mills are satisfied to await the larger pleasure of buyers.

Reports of substantial contracts for fine goods were noted on constructions which come in the stapler class, though the widths are those on which various converters specialize. This sort of action is said to be general without any one cloth standing out preeminently. It is difficult for mills to peg up quotations, though in some quarters desired deliveries are getting harder to find. A few quiet numbers have come in for more selling into summer months.

Somewhat more business is being done on brassiere cloths. The rayon-filled dobbies and jacquards have been bought in a better way. Sales of such numbers like 80x68s rayon-filled jacquards have been made at 50c, though January-February-March deliveries are about the best a number can do. Dobbies can be had for delivery starting in four weeks on the basis of 50c for 108x56s and jacquards are several cents higher.

Rayon voiles in the 60x56s count is quoted 43½c for 36-inch and ½c less is being done on 35½-inch. A considerable amount of selling of the narrower width is reported to have been done recently. Sales of 86x56s, 60s two-ply baronette satins are being put through at 42c for four weeks on deliveries and 41½c is mentioned for later goods. The single yarn styles are continually being paid attention. Spots of domestic 64x48s rayon and cotton plain mixtures sold at 16¼c for preferred makes, while contracts of imported rayon-filling continue available at 16c and higher.

Where 100x60s carded broadcloths is available 11c is now generally quoted at 10¼c is said to be hard to negotiate. The 90x60s continue 10¼c and 112x60s, 12¼c. Contracts of 128x68s sold at 16¼c and 144x76s at 18¼c for choice makes with a finer number of quarters. Carded feeler motion 80x60s are 9c and no feeler motion 8½c to 8¼c. Carded 88x48s warp stripe sateens are said to be firmly held at 9c.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s.	5½
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s.	5½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s.	5¼
Gray g'ds., 38½-in., 64x64s.	7½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s.	8½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s.	10
Brown sheetings, 3-yard.	10
Brown sh'tgs, 4-yd., 56x60.	8½
Brown sheetings, stand.	11
Tickings, 8-oz.	18 a 19½
Denims	14½
Staple gingham, 27-in.	9
Kid finished cambrics	8½ a 9
Dress gingham	14 a 16½
Standard prints	8

Southeastern Selling Agency

LESSER-GOLDMAN COTTON COMPANY

OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

P. H. PARTRIDGE, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

Extra staples, and good 1 1-16 and 1¼ cotton from Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, and Memphis territory.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market continued to show gradual improvement during the week. More confidence was shown in the price list and spinners have been able to get full quoted prices. Buying did not reach any large volume for future delivery, but the smaller business for prompt delivery was larger and some substantial contracts were reported. Inquiry was greater and buyers were more numerous. Business in carded yarns showed that the knitters continued to take more yarns than the weavers. The situation as a whole favors the mills and there is a general belief here that much better buying for future delivery will develop within the next few weeks. June is normally a quiet month in the trade and the quiet business this month is usual. Where future contracts are concerned, it is reported that the mills in this section are less willing to buy ahead than those in other sections and that yarn business outside of the Philadelphia district has been considerably better than the trade here.

The price situation continued very firm during the week with no change noted in the last as published here.

The combed yarn situation continued fairly active. Mills have booked enough business to keep them busy for several weeks to come. Combed prices are strong with an advancing tendency still evident on some lines.

The price list in this market, as given below, remains lower than quotations from most spinners:

Southern Two-ply Skeins.	
8s	27 1/2
10s	29 1/2
12s	29 1/2
14s	30 1/2
16s	30 1/2
20s	32
24s	36
26s	38
30s	47
40s*	48 1/2

Southern Two-ply Warps.	
8s	28 1/2
10s	29 1/2
12s	29 1/2
14s	30
16s	31
18s	31 1/2
20s	32
24s	34
26s	36
30s	38
40s*	46 1/2

*Ordinary. †High grade.

Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones—Cotton Hosiery.	
8s	28 1/2
10s	28 1/2
12s	29
14s	29 1/2
16s	31
18s	31 1/2
20s	32
22s	32 1/2
24s	32 1/2
26s	33
30s	34 1/2
40s	46

Southern Single Skeins.	
4s-8s	28
10s	28 1/2
12s	29 1/2
14s	29 1/2
16s	30
18s	30 1/2
20s	31
22s	31 1/2
24s	34
26s	34 1/2
30s	36 1/2
40s	44 1/2

Southern Single Warps.	
4s-8s	28 1/2
10s	29 1/2
12s	29 1/2
14s	30 1/2
16s	31 1/2
18s	32 1/2
20s	34 1/2
24s	36 1/2
30s	46 1/2

Southern Two-ply Comber Peeler Mercerizing.	
8s-12s	44
20s	45
30s	49
36s	54
38s	56
40s	57
50s	59
60s	68
70s	78
80s	91

Southern Two-ply Hard Twist Combed Peeler Weaving Yarns.	
8s-12s	40 1/2
10s	42 1/2
12s	47 1/2
14s	52 1/2
16s	54 1/2
20s	55 1/2
24s	57 1/2
26s	77 1/2
30s	86 1/2

Two-ply Mercerized Yarn.	
20s	62
30s	66
40s	71
50s	78
60s	87
70s	1.01
80s	1.14

Cotton Opinions

"It is beginning to look very much like a 'wet' June, in striking contrast with conditions prevailing in 1924, 1925 and 1926. Reports of increased weevil activity are almost certain to appear and for the present we think well of purchases on all moderate recessions." — Wrenn Bros. & Co.

"As exports may reach 14 1/2 millions, the monster crop as well as linters produced, will have been entirely absorbed before the new crop can come on the market. Closing prices were at the best of the day, 25 to 29 points higher on new crops, but only 19 up on July."—Hicks & Co.

"The weekly weather report to be published at 11:00 a. m. today, our time, is awaited with great interest due to the persistency of private messages speaking of grassy fields in Arkansas, boll weevil complaints from Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, south Texas and Arkansas. The failure of the Government report to confirm these statements will probably bring about a further recession in values."—J. S. Bache & Co.

COTTON BUYING SERVICE

William & York Wilson
Rock Hill, S. C.

Webster & Wilson, Inc.
Greenville, S. C.

Representing Reliable Shippers

We have personal representative in the West to find the cotton which mills inquire for. Wire us your wants.

CATLIN & COMPANY

NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO

Commission Merchants

Cotton Cloth and Cotton Yarn

SOUTHERN OFFICE:

910-11 Commercial Bank Bldg.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WENTWORTH Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.



RIDLEY WATTS & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

40-46 Leonard Street NEW YORK CITY

Branch Offices

St. Louis

Chicago

Baltimore

San Francisco

Philadelphia

COLORED COTTON YARNS

4s to 20s single and ply, hosiery and warp twist, direct and sulphur colors in blends, solid colors, heather mixtures, black and white twists, etc.

OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY

manufactured by

Lavonia Manufacturing Co.

LAVONIA, GEORGIA

Moreland Size, Inc.

"The Warps Best Friend"

Moreland Sizing Company

Established 1903

Office: 206 Andrews Low Bldg.

Spartanburg, S. C.

S. C. THOMAS & J. T. MORELAND, Owners

DARY TRAVELERS

If it's a DARY Ring Traveler, you can depend on it that the high quality is guaranteed—that the weight and circle is always correct, and that all are uniformly tempered which insures even running, spinning or twisting.

Ask for prices

DARY RING TRAVELER COMPANY

311 Somerset Ave.
JOHN E. HUMPHRIES
Greenville, S. C.

Fred H. Dary, Mgr.
—Sou. Agents—

Taunton, Mass.
CHAS. L. ASHLEY
Atlanta, Ga.

Want Department

Position Wanted

Young married man with executive ability desires textile connection. Five years mill office experience. Now employed but wishes to connect with organization offering opportunity for further advancement. Satisfactory references furnished. Address G. M. V., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted

One long chain beamer and one Drawing-in machine man. Communicate at once with Geo. R. Murphy, superintendent, Asheville Cotton Mills, Asheville, N. C.

Moccasin Bushings

GUARANTEED
To STOP
LOOSE PULLEY
TROUBLES

OIL FROM THE RESERVOIR
FILTERS THROUGH THE
CAPILLARY PLUGS AND FORMS A
FILM ON THE BEARING'S INNER SURFACE

MOCCASIN BUSHING CO.
Chattanooga Tenn

For Sale Cheap!

1 Kitson 34" Automatic Feeder and preparer with one 3 blade plain beater through cleaning trunk to breaker lapper on 2nd floor.
1 Cohoes 2-cylinder Slasher, 7 ft. and 5 ft. complete.
1 Cotton Truck; 1 Howe Platform Scale; 2 Curtis & Marble Inspection Machines.
E. B. Kitzinger
10 S. LaSalle St., Chicago.

MAKE YOUR WANTS KNOWN Through The

Bulletin Want Department
Read in More than 95% of the
Southern Textile Mills
Rate: \$1.50 per inch per insertion

GREIST
LOOM DROP WIRES
The Greist Manufacturing Co.
New Haven, Conn.

RODNEY HUNT
Textile Wet Finishing Machinery
Water Power Equipment
Rolls—Wood, Metal, Rubber
RODNEY HUNT MACHINE COMPANY
33 MILL STREET ORANGE, MASS.

CHAS. H. STONE
DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALS
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Over Twenty-two Years Experience

Dixon's Patent Reversible and Locking in Back Saddle with New Oiling Device, three Saddles in one, also Dixon's Patent Round Head Stirrup.



Send for samples to
DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.
Bristol, R. I.

M E R R O W

Registered Trade Mark

HIGH SPEED TRIMMING AND OVERSEAMING, OVEREDGING AND SHELL STITCH MACHINES

For use on all kinds of Knitted and Woven articles, including Rayon Underwear, Corsets and Rubber Goods, Blankets, Hosiery, Bathing Suits, Sweaters, etc.

ASK ABOUT OUR NEW STYLE 60-ABB MACHINE

For simultaneously trimming and joining with a Flat Butted Seam the ends of Cotton, Woolen or Silk Piece Goods for Subsequent Processing.

THE MERROW MACHINE COMPANY
20 LAUREL STREET, HARTFORD, CONN., U. S. A.

Diamond Fibre

RECEPTACLES for INDUSTRY

Roving Cans	Gill Cans	Bobbin Boxes
Doffing Cars	Trucks	Mill Boxes, Baskets
Barrels	Waste Hampers	Shipping Boxes

DIAMOND STATE FIBRE CO. - Bridgeport, Pa.

Offices in the principal Cities and in Canada

Celoron products are Manufactured and Sold by the Celoron Co., a separate Division of the Diamond State Fibre Co.



Dixie Mercerized Yarns
give you
Certified Satisfaction

DIXIE MERCERIZING COMPANY
Spinners and Processors
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE



Ring Traveler Specialists

U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

159 Aborn Street, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ANTONIO SPENCER, President AMOS M. BOWEN, Treasurer
WM. P. VAUGHAN, Southern Representative
P. O. Box 792 GREENVILLE, S. C.

U. S. Ring Travelers are uniformly tempered which insures even-running spinning. They are also correct as to weight and circles. Quality guaranteed.

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO. BOSTON

Textile Winding Machinery

Southern Offices

Charlotte, N. C.
Frederick Jackson
I. E. Wynne

Atlanta, Ga.
Jesse W. Stribling

Factory Office, Providence, R. I.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as cloth room overseer. Now employed as second-hand in cloth room in mill having a weekly production of about 200,000 pounds. Familiar with ducks, monarch enameling ducks, sail ducks, shoe ducks, laundry ducks, and harvester ducks. Good manager of help. Age 45, married and have eight in family. Have three to work in mill. Can give good references. No. 5155.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Experienced on spinning. Good references. No. 5156.

WANT position as overseer of weave room. Experienced. 33 years of age. Good references. No. 5157.

WANT position as superintendent, or carder, or spinner. Long practical experience combined with textile education. References. No. 5158.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on cord weaving and plain weaving. Good references. No. 5159.

WANT position as second hand of carding or overseer of carding. Employed at present but can change on short notice. Good reference. No. 5160.

WANT position as second hand of spinning, or spooling and warping in 20,000 to 100,000 spindle mill or overseer of spinning in small mill of 10,000 to 50,000 spindles. Will consider position in either yarn or weave mill. Experienced. 29 years of age and married. Can furnish good references. No. 5161.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, or overseer of carding. Could change on reasonable notice. References. No. 5162.

WANT position as overseer of fancy weave room. 9 years experience as overseer on all fancies. Can furnish A-1 references. Desire salary of \$7.00 a day or more. No. 5163.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have been on present job for 15 years. Can furnish good references. No. 5164.

WANT position as superintendent. Experienced on tire cords, combed and carded yarns. Good references. No. 5165.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer of carding. Experienced. Can furnish the best of references. No. 5166.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent. Expert on cotton carding, spinning or winding. I. C. S. graduate. Could straighten out a plant that is run down. Sixteen and one-half years on last position. Good references. No. 5167.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer of carding and spinning. Experienced. Married and have family. Can furnish good references. No. 5168.

WANT position as second hand in spinning. Experienced. Can give good references. No. 5169.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had 14 years experience, with 6 years on present job. Can furnish good references. No. 5170.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent, or overseer of carding and spinning. Good references. No. 5171.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Experienced. Have been overseer for twelve years. Can furnish good references. No. 5172.

WANT position as superintendent. Prefer fancy weaving mill in Piedmont Section of N. C. or S. C. Would consider other location. Employed at present but desire change. Good references. No. 5174.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had ten years experience as overseer on white and colored work. 40 years of age, married and strictly sober. Can give good references. No. 5175.

WANT position as second hand or overseer of carding in small mill. Have had 28 years experience as fixer and second hand. Married. Strictly sober and reliable. No. 5176.

WANT position in either silk or fine cotton mill as superintendent, assistant superintendent, designer or overseer of weaving. Have been boss weaver and designer 25 years; 7 years in the South and 18 years in New England on fine fancy cotton and silk goods and all kinds of novelties. Good references. No. 5177.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced. Prefer place in North Carolina or South Carolina. Can give good references. No. 5178.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or overseer of carding in large mill. Experienced. Can furnish good references. No. 5179.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Experienced. Can give good references. No. 5180.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Good references. No. 5181.

WANT position as overseer of jacquard weaving. Have been overseer 7 years on one job. Three and one-half years experience on rayon. Good references. No. 5182.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Ten years experience as overseer in carding. 36 years of age. Can furnish A-1 references as to character and ability. No. 5183.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Four years experience on rayon; 15 years experience on fancy work. Good references. No. 5184.

WANT position as assistant designer in fancy mill, or warping and winding. Would also consider carding. Can furnish good references. No. 5186.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced. Good references. No. 5188.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer or designer. Good references. No. 5189.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, or designer. Experienced on all kinds of plain and fancy weaves, including jacquards. Ten years experience as overseer. 37 years of age and have family. References. No. 5190.

WANT position as chief engineer or master mechanic. Several years experience on both steam and electric power. Can handle machine shop in first-class manner. Good references. 5191.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. Employed at present but desire to change. References. No. 5192.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or night superintendent. Experienced on combed yarns. Good references. No. 5193.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Experienced in both white and colored goods. Can furnish best of references. Good references. No. 5195.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Twelve years experience. Have run numbers from 4s to 40s. Married and have family. Can furnish good references. No. 5196.

— DEPENDENCE —

Profits in most manufacturing plants depend on the steady operation of production units.

LEATHER BELTING is the most economical medium of power transmission, and directly contributes to profit account.

"AKRON" Leather Belting comprises all the various types required in industry. Its super-strength, combined with flexibility and pulley gripping surface, insures maximum machine speeds at lowest transmission cost.

Proper belt application is an engineering problem of vital importance, because it bears on production.

"AKRON"—"CASCADE" and "SPIN TWIST" brands have demonstrated practical economy in Textile Mills!

Your orders are solicited

Our guarantee protects your purchase

We Ship Quick!

The Akron Belting Company

Akron, Ohio

Direct Sales Representatives:

L. L. HASKINS
P. O. Box No. 241
Greenville, S. C.

M. H. WHATLEY
111-11th Street
Opelika, Ala.

Card Clothing

Correctly manufactured is of vital importance in the preparation of your product

Our 60 years experience

Our complete organization for service

Our continual growth

places us in the forefront

Howard Bros. Manufacturing Company

ESTABLISHED 1866

Home Office and Factory, Worcester, Mass.

Southern Branch Factory

Southern Branch Office

E. M. TERRYBERRY, Southern Agent

167-169 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

1126 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

G. L. MELCHOR, Asst.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

- Air Conditioners—**
American Moistening Co.
The Bahnsen Co.
Carrier Engineering Co.
Parks-Cramer Co.
R. I. Humidifier and Ventilating Co.
- Albion—**
The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
- Architects and Mill Engineers—**
Shrine & Co., J. E.
- Ash Handling Equipment—**
Link-Belt Co.
- Automatic Feeds for Cotton—**
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitins Machine Works.
- Automatic Spoolers—**
Barber-Colman Co.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
- Automatic Stop Motion—**
Eclipse Textile Devices Co., Inc.
- Automatic Yarn Cleaner—**
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.
- Bail Bearing—**
Charles Bond Company
- Balers—**
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.
Economy Baler Co.
- Baling Presses—**
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.
Economy Baler Co.
- Bands and Tapes—**
American Textile Banding Co.
- Baskets—**
Charles Bond Company
Diamond State Fibre Company
W. T. Lane & Bros.
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
- Beaming and Winding Machinery—**
Barber-Colman Co.
Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.
Draper Corporation.
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops
- Beam Heads—**
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops
- Beams (Section)—**
Washburn
- Beams (All Steel)—**
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops
- Beaming Combs—**
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- Bearings (Roller)—**
Charles Bond Company
- Bearings (Shaft)—**
Charles Bond Company
William Sellers & Co., Inc.
- Bearings (Textile Machinery)—**
Charles Bond Company
- Belt Conveyors—**
Link-Belt Co.
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
- Belt Conveyors (Spiral and Woven)—**
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
- Belt Fasteners—**
Flexible Steel Lacing Co.
- Belt Tighteners—**
Charles Bond Company
Link-Belt Co.
- Belting—**
The Akron Belting Co.
Charles Bond Company
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.
Chicago Belting Co.
Graton & Knight Co.
Edward R. Ladew Co.
Fabreka Belting Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Philadelphia Belting Co.
Schachner Leather & Belting Co.
- Belt Cement—**
Charles Bond Company
Graton & Knight Co.
Edward R. Ladew Co.
- Belt Dressing—**
Charles Bond Company
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Graton & Knight Co.
- Belt Lacing—**
Charles Bond Company
Chicago Belting Co.
Graton & Knight Co.
Edward R. Ladew Co.
- Belting (Link)—**
Charles Bond Company
Link-Belt Co.
Morse Chain Co.
- Bicarbonate of Soda—**
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
- Bleacheries—**
Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co.
- Bleaching Chemicals—**
The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
- Bleaching Materials—**
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
Bosson & Lane
J. B. Ford Co.
United Chemical Products Corp.
Seydel Chemical Company
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
United Chemical Products Co.
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- Bobbins and Spools—**
American Bobbins Co.
David Brown Co.
Courtney, Dana S. Co.
Draper Corporation
Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co.
Lowell Shuttle Co.
Walter L. Parker Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- Boxes—**
Diamond State Fibre Company
Wilts Veneer Co.
- Box Shooks—**
Wilts Veneer Co.
- Blowers and Blower Systems—**
Carrier Engineering Co.
Parks-Cramer Co.
- Bretton Mineral—**
Borne, Scrymser Co.
- Brushes—**
Atlanta Brush Co.
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
- Brushing Machine—**
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
- Bobbin Stripper—**
Terrell Machine Co.
- Brooms—**
Pioneer Broom Co.
- Bushings (Bronze)—**
Moccasin Bushing Co.
- Calenders—**
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Calender Roll Grinders—**
B. S. Roy & Son Co.
- Cards—**
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitins Machine Works
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Card Clothing—**
Ashworth Bros.
Charlotte Mfg. Co.
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
- Card Grinding Machinery—**
Dronfield Bros.
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Roy, B. S. & Son Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitins Machine Works
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Card Stripper—**
Abington Textile Machinery Works
- Carrier Aprons—**
Link-Belt Co.
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
- Caustic Potash—**
Castings (Brass and Bronze)—
Moccasin Bushing Co.
- Caustic Soda—**
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
- Chain Belts and Drives—**
Charles Bond Company
Link-Belt Co.
Morse Chain Co.
The Whitney Manufacturing Co.
- Chemicals—**
J. B. Ford Co.
Hart Products Corp.
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
Seydel Chemical Co.
Seydel-Woolley Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
United Chemical Products Corporation.
Jacques Wolf & Co.
- Cleaning Agents—**
The Arabol Manufacturing Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Oakite Products, Inc.
Jacques Wolf & Co.
- Cloth Presses—**
Economy Baler Co.
- Clutches (Friction)—**
Charles Bond Company
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Cloth Winders and Doublers—**
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
- Coal Handling Machinery—**
Link-Belt Co.
- Combs—**
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
Combs (Beamers, Warpers, Slashers)—
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
- Commission Merchants—**
Catlin & Co.
The Farish Co.
J. H. Lane & Co.
Mauney Steel Co.
Ridley, Watts & Co.
- Compressors (Air)—**
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
- Condensers—**
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
- Conditioning Machines—**
American Moistening Co.
- Cones (Paper)—**
Ronoco Products Co.
- Cone Vice Couplings—**
William Sellers & Co., Inc.
Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co.
- Controllers, Electric—**
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
- Conveying Systems—**
Link-Belt Co.
- Coolers (Air)—**
See Humidifying Apparatus.
- Cotton—**
Lesser-Goldman Cotton Co.
Newburger Cotton Co.
Wm. & York Wilson.
- Cotton Machinery—**
Ashworth Bros.
Barber-Colman Co.
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
Draper Corporation
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
Foster Machine Co.
H. & B. American Machine Co.
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
National Ring Traveler Co.
Roy, B. S. & Son
Saco-Lowell Shops
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Stafford Co., The
Terrell Machine Co.
Tolhurst Machine Works
Universal Winding Co.
Whitins Machine Works
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Cotton Openers and Lappers—**
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitins Machine Works
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Cotton Softeners—**
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
Bosson & Lane
Hart Products Corp.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Seydel Chemical Co.
Seydel-Woolley Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
United Chemical Products Corporation.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- Cotton Waste Machinery—**
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitins Machine Works
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Couplings (Shaft)—**
Charles Bond Company
William Sellers & Co., Inc.
- Cranes—**
Link-Belt Co.
- Dobby Chain—**
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Rice Dobby Chain Co.
- Dofting Boxes—**
Diamond State Fibre Company
Rogers Fibre Co.
- Doublers—**
Saco-Lowell Shops
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Universal Winding Co.
- Doublers (Yarn)—**
Foster Machine Co.
- Drives (Silent Chain)—**
Charles Bond Company
Link-Belt Co.
Morse Chain Co.
- Drop Wires—**
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Draper Corporation
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.
- Dryers (Centrifugal)—**
Roy, B. S. & Son Co.
Tolhurst Machine Co.
- Dyeing, Drying, Bleaching and Finishing Machinery—**
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
Franklin Process Co.
Perkins, B. F. & Sons, Inc.
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Dyestuffs and Chemicals—**
Borne, Scrymser Co.
Bosson & Lane
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
General Dyestuff Corporation.
National Aniline & Chemical Co.
Newport Chemical Works
Chas. H. Stone
United Chemical Products Corp.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- Dye Works—**
Franklin Process Co.
- Electric Fans—**
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- Electric Hoists—**
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Link-Belt Co.
- Electric Lighting—**
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- Electric Motors—**
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Charles Bond Company
General Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- Electric Supplies—**
Conner-Hewitt Electric Co.
General Electric Co.
- Elevators—**
Link-Belt Co.
- Engineers (Mill)—**
See Architects and Mill Engineers
- Engineers (Ventilating)—**
Bahnsen Co.
Carrier Engineering Corp.
Parks-Cramer Co.
See also Ventilating Apparatus.
- Engines (Steam, Oil, Gas, Pumping)—**
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Sydnor Pump & Well Co.
Expert Textile Mechanic—
J. D. Hollingsworth
- Extractors—**
Tolhurst Machine Works
- Fences, Iron and Wire—**
Page Fence and Wire Products Assn.
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
- Spaulding Fibre Co.**
- Fibre Baskets—**
Diamond State Fibre Company
- Fibre Boxes—**
Diamond State Fibre Company
Spaulding Fibre Co.
- Fibre Specialties—**
Diamond State Fibre Co.
Rogers Fibre Co.
Spaulding Fibre Co.
- Finishing Compounds—**
The Arabol Manufacturing Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
Hart Products Corp.
Seydel Chemical Company
Seydel-Woolley Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.
United Chemical Products Corp.
Jacques Wolf & Co.
- Finishing Machinery—**
See Dyeing, Drying, Bleaching and Finishing
- Fiat Wall Paint—**
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
- Fluted Rolls—**
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Flyer Presses and Overhaulers—**
Saco-Lowell Shops
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Whitins Machine Works
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Flyers—**
Saco-Lowell Shops
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Whitins Machine Works
- Frames—**
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- Friction Clutches—**
See Clutches
- Garment Dyeing Machines—**
Klauder Weldon Dyeing Machine Division, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
- Garnett Roll Grinders—**
B. S. Roy & Son Co.
- Gearing (Silent Flexible)—**
Link-Belt Co.
- Gears—**
Charles Bond Company
Ferguson Gear Co.
- Gears (Silent)—**
Charles Bond Company
Diamond State Fibre Company
Ferguson Gear Co.
- Grate Bars—**
Scraper Iron Works (McNaughton)
Thomas Grate Bar Co.
- Grab Buckets—**
Link-Belt Co.
- Greases—**
The Arabol Manufacturing Co.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.
United Chemical Products Corporation
Jacques Wolf & Co.
- Gudgeon Rolls—**
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
Roy, B. S. & Son Co.
Washburn
- Hand Knotters—**
Barber-Colman Co.
- Hand Stripping Cards—**
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.
- Hangers (Ball and Socket)—**
Charles Bond Company
William Sellers & Co., Inc.
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
- Hangers (Shaft)—**
Charles Bond Company
William Sellers & Co., Inc.
- Hardware Supplies—**
Textile Mill Supply Co.
- Harness Twine—**
Garland Mfg. Co.
- Harness and Frames—**
See Heddles and Frames
- Heddles and Frames—**
Garland Mfg. Co.
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
- High Speed Warpers—**
Barber-Colman Co.
- Hopper-Feed Hand Stokers—**
The J. H. Williams Co.
- Hoary Dyeing Machines—**
Klauder Weldon Dyeing Machine Division, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

Humidity and Air Conditioning

Apparatus—
American Moistening Co.
The Bahnsen Co.
Carrier Engineering Corp.
Parks-Cramer Co.
R. I. Humidifier & Ventilating Co.

Humidity Controllers—
American Moistening Co.
The Bahnsen Co.
Carrier Engineering Corp.
Parks-Cramer Co.
R. I. Humidifier & Ventilating Co.

Hydro-Extractors—
Tolhurst Machine Co.
Hydrogen Peroxide—
The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.

Hydrosulphites—
Jacques Wolf & Co.
Indigo Dyeing Machinery—
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.

Insulation—
Diamond State Fibre Company
Knit Goods Finishing Machines—
Kaumagraph Co.
Merrow Machine Co., The

Knitting Lubricants—
The Arabol Manufacturing Co.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
Laundry Machinery—
Tolhurst Machine Works

Knotters—
Barber-Colman Co.
Merrow Machine Co., The
Landscape Architect—
E. S. Draper

Leather Packings—
Charles Bond Company
Graton & Knight Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Edward R. Ladew Co.

Leather Loom Pickers—
Charles Bond Company
Graton & Knight Co.
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.

Leather Strapping—
Charles Bond Company
Graton & Knight Co.
Edward R. Ladew Co.

Leather Straps—
Graton & Knight Co.
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.
Liquid Chlorine—
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.

Looms—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Draper Corporation
Stafford Co., The
Loom Drop Wires—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.

Loom Harness—
Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co.
Garland Mfg. Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.

Loom Pickers—
Charles Bond Company.
Garland Mfg. Co.
Graton & Knight Co.
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.
Edward R. Ladew Co.

Loom Reeds—
Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.

Loom Supplies—
Charles Bond Company
E. F. Houghton & Co.
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.

Lubricants—
Adam Cooks Sons, Inc.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
United Chemical Products Corporation.

Lug Straps—
Charles Bond Company
Graton & Knight Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.

Machinery Enamel—
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Mangles—
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.

Markers—
Kaumagraph Co.
Measuring and Folding Machines—
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.

Mercerizing Machinery—
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.

Metal (Non-Corrosive)—
Aluminum Company of America
Metal Paint—
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.

Meters—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

Mill Architects—
See Architects.
Mill Lighting—
See Electric Lighting.
Mill Starches—
The Arabol Manufacturing Co.

Whitin Machine Works.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Corn Products Refining Co.
Keefer Starch Co.
Penick & Ford, Ltd.
Stein, Hall & Co.
United Chemical Products Corporation.

Mill Supplies—
Charles Bond Company.
Diamond State Fibre Company
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
Garland Mfg. Co.
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.
Textile Mill Supply Co.
Thomas Grate Bar Co.

Mill Trucks—
Diamond State Fibre Company
Spaulding Fibre Co.

Mill White—
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Napper Clothing—
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.

Monopole Oil—
United Chemical Products Corporation.
Jacques Wolf & Co.

Napper Roll Grinders—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Co.
B. S. Roy & Son Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

Oils—
The Arabol Manufacturing Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
United Chemical Products Corporation.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.

Oils (Rayon)—
Borne, Scrymser Co.
Jacques Wolf & Co.

Opening Machinery—
H. & B. American Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.

Overhaulers—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.

Overseaming and Overedging Machines—
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Merrow Machine Co.

Paints—
Aluminum Co. of America.
The Glidden Co.
Tripod Paint Co.

Patents—
Paul B. Eaton.
Siggers & Siggers
Perforated Machinery Guards—
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.

Perforated Metals—
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
Picker Gears—
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.

Pickers (Leather)—
Charles Bond Company.
Garland Mfg. Co.
Graton & Knight Co.
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.
Edward R. Ladew Co.

Pickers and Lappers—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.

Picker Sticks—
Charles Bond Company.
Garland Mfg. Co.

Piece Dyeing Machinery—
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.

Pipe and Fittings—
Parks-Cramer Co.
Portable Elevators—
Link-Belt Co.

Power Transmission Machinery—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Charles Bond Company.
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
Link-Belt Co.
Morse Chain Co.
William Sellers & Co., Inc.

Preparatory Machinery (Cotton)—
H. & B. American Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.

Pinboards—
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Washburn.

Porcelain Guides and Parts—
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Page-Madden Co., Inc.

Presses—
Economy Baler Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.

Pulleys (Cast Iron)—
Charles Bond Company.
William Sellers & Co., Inc.

Pumps (Boiler Feed; also Centrifugal)—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Sydnor Pump & Well Co.

Presses—
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Quill Boards—
Washburn.

Quillers—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.
Eastwood, Benj. Co.
Universal Winding Co.

Quill Cleaners—
Terrell Machine Co.
Raw Stock Machines—
Kaulder Weldon Dyeing Machine Division, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.

Rayon Oils—
United Chemical Products Corporation.

Receptacles—
Diamond State Fibre Co.
Economy Baler Co.
Rogers Fibre Co.
Spaulding Fibre Co.

Reels—
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.

Rings—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.

Ring Spinning Frames—
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
H. & B. American Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Whitin Machine Works.

Ring Travelers—
Dary Ring Traveler Co.
National Ring Traveler Co.
Victor Ring Traveler Co.
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

Roller Leather—
A. C. Lawrence Leather Co.

Roll Machines—
Kaulder Weldon Dyeing Machine Division, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.

Rolls—
American Bobbin Co.
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Whitin Machine Works.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.

Rolls (Metal)—
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.

Rolls (Rubber)—
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.

Rolls (Wood)—
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Washburn.

Roller Bearings—
Charles Bond Company.

Roving Cans—
Diamond State Fibre Company
Spaulding Fibre Co.

Roving Cans and Boxes—
Diamond State Fibre Company
Rogers Fibre Co.

Roving Machinery—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.

Saddles—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.

Salt—
International Salt Co.

Sanitary Equipment—
Vogel, Joseph A. Co.

Sanitary Fountains—
See Drinking Fountains.

Scales—
American Kron Scale Co.

Scalloped Machines—
Merrow Machine Co., The.

Scouring Powders—
The Arabol Manufacturing Co.
Bosson & Lane.
Denison Mfg. Co.
Ford, J. B. Co.

Scrubbing and Cleaning Powders—
The Denison Mfg. Co.
Sesquicarbonate of Soda—
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.

Selling Agents—
Deering, Milliken & Co.
Reeves Bros.
Woodward, Baldwin & Co.

Selling Agents (Cotton Goods)—
Amory, Browne & Co.
Curran & Barry.
Deering, Milliken & Co.
Hunter Mfg. & Commission Co.
W. H. Langley & Co.
Leslie, Evans & Co.
Reeves Bros.

Sewing Machines—
Wellington, Sears & Co.

Sewing Machines and Supplies—
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.

Shafting, Hangers, Etc.—
See Power Transmission Machinery.

Shifting—
William Sellers & Co., Inc.

Shear Grinders—
B. S. Roy & Son Co.

Shell Rolls—
Saco-Lowell Shops
Washburn.

Shell Stitch Machines—
Merrow Machine Co.

Shuttles—
David Brown Co.
Lowell Shuttle Co.
Draper Corporation.
Shambow Shuttle Co.
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.
L. S. Watson Mfg. Co.
J. H. Williams, Co., The

Silk Yarns (Artificial)—
American Cellulose & Chemical Mfg. Co.
Asiam, Inc.
Commercial Fibre Co.
Duplan Silk Corp.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.
Tubize Artificial Silk Co.

Silent Chain Drive—
Link-Belt Co.
Morse Chain Co.

Singeing Machinery—
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.

Sizing Machines—
Charles B. Johnson.
Saco-Lowell Shops

Sizing Starches, Gums—
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Hart Products Corp.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Stein, Hall & Co.
United Chemical Products Corporation
Jacques Wolf & Co.

Sizing Compounds—
The Arabol Manufacturing Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Bosson & Lane.
Corn Products Refining Co.
Drake Corp.

Skein Machines—
Kaulder Weldon Dyeing Machine Division, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.

Skewers—
David Brown Co.
Courtney, Dana S. Co.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Walter L. Parker Co.
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.

Slashers—
Charles B. Johnson.
Saco-Lowell Shops.

Slasher Combs—
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.

Slashers and Equipment—
Saco-Lowell Shops.

Soaps—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
United Chemical Products Corp.

Soda Ash—
J. B. Ford Co.
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
Seydel-Woolley Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.
United Chemical Products Corp.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.

Sodium Perborate—
The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.

Sodium Peroxide—
The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.

Softeners—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Seydel-Woolley Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.
United Chemical Products Corp.
Jacques Wolf & Co.

Softeners (Oil)—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
Bosson & Lane.
Hart Products Corp.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Seydel Chemical Co.
United Chemical Products Corporation
Jacques Wolf & Co.

Solozone—
The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.

Spindles—
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Draper Corporation.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Whitin Machine Works.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.

Spindle Repairers—
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.

Spinning Frame Saddles—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.

Spinning Frame Top Rolls—
Saco-Lowell Shops

Spinning Frame Top Rolls—
Washburn.

Spinning Rings—
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Draper Corporation.
Fales & Jenks Machin

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

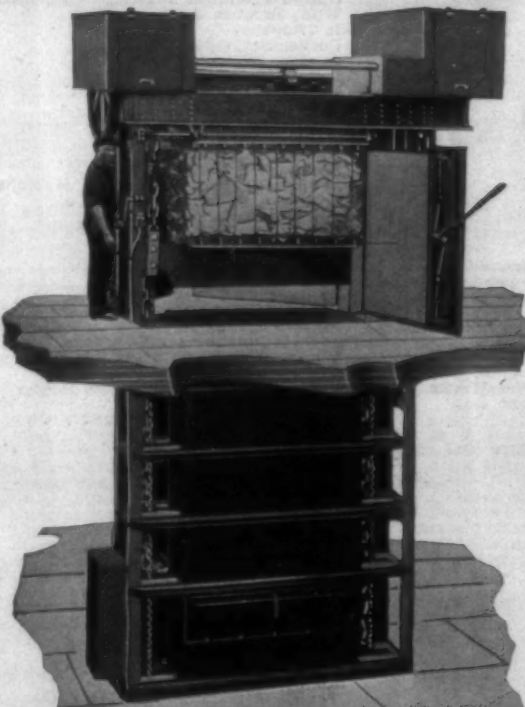
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
Spinning Tapes—
American Textile Banding Co.
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co.
Spoils—
David Brown Co.
Courtney, Dana S. Co.
Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co.
Walter L. Parker Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.
Spoolers—
Draper Corporation.
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
Eastwood, Benj. Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
Spooler Tensions (Filling Wind)—
Foster Machine Co.
Sprockets—
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
Sprockets, Silent Chain—
Link-Belt Co.
Morse Chain Co.
Squeeze Rolls—
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Starch—
The Arabol Manufacturing Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Corn Products Refining Co.
Keefer Starch Co.
Penick & Ford, Ltd.
Steln, Hall & Co.
United Chemical Products Corporation.
Stencil Machines—
A. J. Bradley Mfg. Co.
Stencil Papers—
A. J. Bradley Mfg. Co.
Stripper Cards—
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
Sulphur Dyeing Machines—
Klauder Weldon Dyeing Machine Division, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Tanks—
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Tape—
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co.
Temperature, Regulators, Pressure—
Powers Regulator Co.
Temples—
Draper Corporation.
Textile Apparatus (Fabric)—
B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc.
Henry L. Scott & Co.
Textile Castings—
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Textile Dryers—
American Moistening Co.
Textile Gums—
The Arabol Manufacturing Co.
United Chemical Products Corporation.
Jacques Wolf & Co.
Textile Machinery Specialties—
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Textile Soda—
J. B. Ford Co.
Mathieson Alkali Works.
Thermometers—
Powers Regulator Co.
Top Rolls For Spinning Frames—
Saco-Lowell Shops
Washburn.
Trademarking Machines—
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
Transfer Stamps—
Kaumagraph Co.
Transmission Belts—
Charles Bond Company.
Graton & Knight Co.
Edward R. Ladew Co.
Transmission Machinery—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
William Sellers & Co., Inc.
Toilets—
Vogel, Jos. A. Co.
Transmission Silent Chain—
Link-Belt Co.
Morse Chain Co.
Traveler Cups—
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Company
Trucks (Mill)—
Diamond State Fibre Company
W. T. Lane & Bros.
Rogers Fibre Co.
Trucks For Pin Boards—
Washburn.
Tubes (Paper)—
Sonoco Products Co.
Turbines (Steam)—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Twister Rings—
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
Twisting Machinery—
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Draper Corporation.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whititz Machine Works.
Underwear Machines—
Marrow Machine Co.
Varnishes—
The Glidden Co.
Ventilating Apparatus—
American Moistening Co.
Parks-Cramer Co.
Warp Drawing Machines—
Barber-Colman Co.
Ventilating Fans—
B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc.
Warpers—
Barber-Colman Co.
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.
Draper Corporation.
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Warp Conditioners—
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Warp Dressing—
The Arabol Manufacturing Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Bosson & Lane.
Drake Corporation.
Hart Products Corp.
Seydel-Woolley Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.
United Chemical Products Corporation.
Warp Sizing—
The Arabol Manufacturing Co.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
United Chemical Products Corporation.
Jacques Wolf & Co.
Warp Stop Motion—
Draper Corporation.
R. L. Warp Stop Equipment Co.
Warp Tying Machinery—
Barber-Colman Co.
Warper Shell—
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
Warpers (Silk or Rayon)—
Eastwood, Benj. Co.
Sipp Machine Co.
Washers (Fibre)—
Diamond State Fibre Company
Rogers Fibre Co.
Waste Reclaiming Machinery—
Saco-Lowell Shops
Whitin Machine Works
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co. Inc.
Waste Presses—
Economy Baler Co.
Water Controlling Apparatus—
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Water Wheels—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Weighting Compounds—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson & Lane.
General Dyestuff Corp.

Hart Products Corp.
Marston, Jno. F. Co.
Seydel Chemical Co.
Seydel-Woolley Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
United Chemical Products Corporation.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
Well Drillers—
Sydnor Pump & Well Co.
Whizzers—
Tolhurst Machine Works.
Winders—
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
Eastwood, Benj. Co.
Foster Machine Co.
Universal Winding Co.
Winders (Skein)—
Foster Machine Co.
Sipp Machine Co.
Windows—
Carrier Engineering Corp.
Parks-Cramer Co.

Window Guards—
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
Wrenches—
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
Yardage Clocks—
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Yarns—
Mauney-Steel Co.
Yarn Tension Device—
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Yarn Presses—
Economy Baler Co.
Yarns (Cotton)—
Acme Sales Co.
Dixie Mercerizing Co.
Yarns (Mercerized)—
Acme Sales Co.
Dixie Mercerizing Co.
Yarn Testing Machines—
Scott, Henry L. & Co.

ALL STEEL ECONOMY FIRE PROOF

Waste Press



Up-Stroke
Hydraulic
Performance,
Electric
Operated

Saves

First Cost
Pits
Floor Space
Labor
Operating Costs

Presses for Waste,
Cloth, Yarn, etc.

Largest Line in U. S.

ECONOMY BALER CO.,

ANN ARBOR,
DEPT. T. B., MICH.

Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

TOPS RECLOTHED

LICKERINS REWOUND

COTTON MILL MACHINERY REPAIRED

For Prompt Service send your Top Flats to be reclothed and your Lickerins to be rewound to our nearest factory. We use our own special point hardened lickerin wire

Graham and Palmer Sts., Charlotte, N. C.

44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.

127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

Gibson Supply Co., Texas Representative, Dallas, Texas.



Specify
"UCP" on your
Requisitions

These Products are the Reliable
Standards of Uniformity De-
manded by the Leading Textile
Mills.

Dyestuffs Softeners

Sizes Oils Chemicals

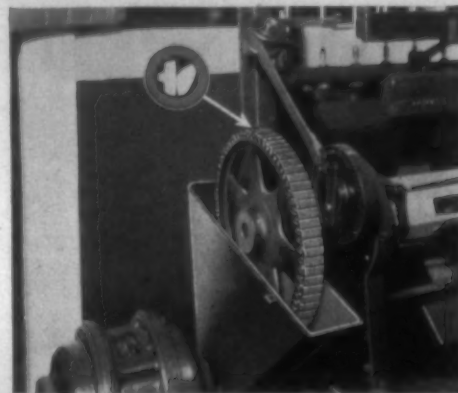
**UNITED CHEMICAL PRODUCTS
CORPORATION**

Importers, Exporters and Manufacturers

York and Colgate Sts. Jersey City, N. J.
Pawtucket, R. I. Chicago, Ill. Norwalk, Conn.
Charlotte, N. C. Chattanooga, Tenn.

Southern Offices

**Increased
Production--
Increased
Quality--**



*1-2 H. P. Morse Silent Chain Drive from motor to reels.
Driver 1100 r. p. m.; Driven 203 r. p. m., 13 inch centers.*

Many cotton mills are enjoying increased production and better yarns through the use of Morse Silent Chain Drives. Their sustained efficiency of 98.6% and the dependable Rocker-Joint action makes this possible.

Adaptability to short centers makes convenient spacing of machinery pos-

sible and makes a neat, clean mill. By eliminating unsightly and inefficient line shafts and belting, lighting conditions are materially improved.

Let a Morse Transmission Engineer show you how Morse Drives can serve you. Address the nearest office.

MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N. Y., U. S. A.

Atlanta, Ga.
Baltimore, Md.
Birmingham, Ala.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Boston, Mass.
Chicago, Ill.
Charlotte, N. C.

Cleveland, Ohio
Denver, Col.
Detroit, Mich.
Louisville, Ky.
Minneapolis, Minn.
New Orleans, La.
New York, N. Y.

Omaha, Neb.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg, Pa.
San Francisco, Cal.
St. Louis, Mo.
Toronto, 2, Ont., Can.
Winnipeg, Man., Can.

MORSE



DRIVES

OST 1354

Improved

BEAM DYEING MACHINES

As developed by

**GASTON COUNTY DYEING MACHINE CO.
STANLEY, N. C.**

WARTER TENSION CONTROLS

Essential to good Beam Dyeing

BEAM DRYING MACHINES

Essential to good Slashing

We do all classes of Beam Dyeing.
Direct, Sulphur and Vat colors,
level, even and economical. You
are invited to visit us and inspect
our work.

FRED H. WHITE

Sole Selling Agent

50 Congress St.
Boston, Mass.

Independence Bldg.
Charlotte, N. C.

RAYON MACHINERY

The fact that—

leading manufacturers of Rayon and Celanese Yarns and fabrics on two continents—

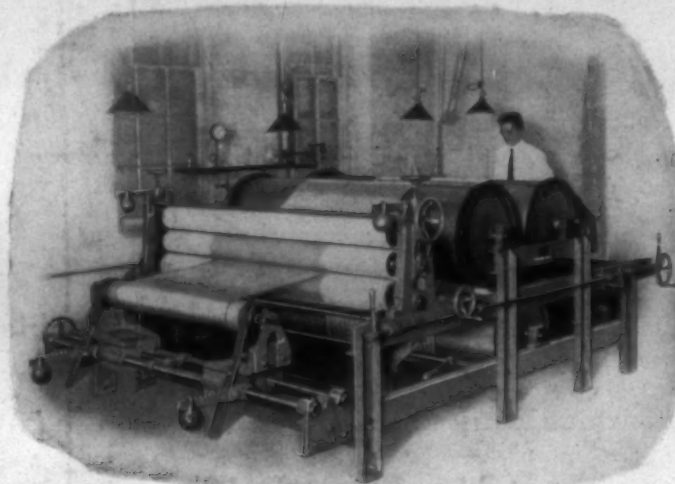
use and recommend

THE JOHNSON WARP-SIZING MACHINE

should lead you to investigate its advantages

Send for circular
Ask for demonstration

CHAS. B. JOHNSON
10 Ramapo Ave.
Paterson, N. J.



Patented
Warp-Sizing
Machine

British Representative:
Textile Accessories, Limited
Manchester, England

G. G. SLAUGHTER

Complete Equipment For Manufacturing, Processing and Finishing

1016 Johnston Building

Southern Agent

Charlotte, N. C.



Dye or Starch Kettles Cast Iron Mixing Kettles

Any Size Required

Cast with $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick walls, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick bottom.
Special quick opening outlet valves. Clockwise and counter clockwise agitators. Steam coils. Copper lined if required.
Furnished with belt or motor drive.

BRIGGS-SHAFFNER COMPANY
Winston-Salem, N. C.

LEATHER BELTING



Charlotte Belting is subjected to a very rigid system of inspection and put through a service test before leaving our plant.

We absolutely guarantee our belting to give complete satisfaction.

Charlotte Leather Belting Company

302 E. 6th Street

Charlotte, N. C.

Makers of Leather Belting since 1894